TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny. Temp. 73-65 (23-13). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 79-66 (26-19). LONDON: Occasional showers. Temp. 70-52 (21-11). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 66-59 (19-15). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Occasional rain. Temp. 81-66 (27-19). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 68 (30-20). Yesterday's temp. 85-65 (29-18).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 27,255 * * * PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1970 Established 1887

# U.S. Sends Israel Arms For a Mideast 'Balance'

## *Nixon Cautious on Idea Of U.S.-Soviet Peace Unit*

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 31 (NYT).—President Nixon, in a television interview this morning, sought to dissociate himself from a suggestion by one of his own senior officials that the United States is prepared to join the Soviet Union in a peace-keeping force if the Middle East crisis is settled.

Asked about the suggestion, he replied: "I would not comment on it at this time. I do not believe that suggestions of that type, well-intentioned as they are, are going to be particularly helpful at a time when the Jarring mission is going forward."

Gunnar V. Jarring, Sweden's ambassador to the United Nations, is heading efforts in New York to work out a settlement between the Arabs and Israelis during the 90-day cease-fire now in effect.

The possibility of a joint peace-keeping force was raised here a week ago in a private background briefing for news executives. There was some suspicion that it might have been a trial balloon, although another senior official has since said privately that the idea of a joint force operating under UN auspices had been seriously discussed within the administration.

Judging by his remarks today, Mr. Nixon was not impressed by the reception to the proposal—largely unfavorable among Arab and Israeli diplomats—and he seemed also to feel that mention of it was premature. It was not clear whether the President was seeking to throw cold water on the idea or only forestall further discussion of it at this time, but he added:

**'All the Facts'**

"We have at least the beginning of possible talks, and now for people from the outside, whoever they may be, in government, out of government, to make this suggestion or that suggestion as to where we move without knowing all the facts—I don't think would be particularly helpful. So I will not comment on it."

Mr. Nixon's comments came during an 18-minute interview with John Hart and Bernard Kalb on a new morning newscast produced by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The interview was taped at the Western White House Saturday afternoon.

The President made these other points:

● "The great issue of our time" is whether the country could successfully reconcile grievances and differences of opinion within "constitutional processes" or whether groups would resort with greater frequency to "civil disturbances." He said other free nations are confronted with the same question and afflicted by the same problems.

● He expressed relief that "this summer has not been the hot summer that we expected." Mr. Nixon was apparently referring to the absence of major upheavals in ghetto areas, although rioting broke out yesterday in a Mexican-American section of Los Angeles following an anti-war demonstration.

● He said he expected no dra-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## *Shipments Were Pledged To Mrs. Meir in July*

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The Nixon administration disclosed today that the United States is shipping weapons to Israel during the current Middle East cease-fire so that "the arms balance does not trip against Israel."

In making this disclosure—the first official acknowledgement by the United States that arms are flowing to Israel as part of the assurances that led Jerusalem to accept the truce—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird warned Congress against delays in approving funds needed to finance these shipments.

In a letter to Sen. John C. Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Mr. Laird said that congressional failure to enact rapidly the military sales bill, under which credits for arms to Israel would be provided, "could mean that vital funds would not be available for the maintenance of the military balance in the Middle East."

"With regard to arms deliveries to Israel during the 90-day cease-fire, we are taking such steps as are necessary to assure that the arms balance does not tip against Israel," he continued.

Defense Department officials said later that Mr. Laird's statement may be construed as meaning that arms are being delivered to Israel during the truce which began last Aug. 7.

**Personal Commitment**

Other administration officials said the shipments were being made in fulfillment of a personal commitment by President Nixon to Israeli Premier Golda Meir last July.

Mr. Nixon was said to have promised that the United States would supply the Israeli armed forces with needed equipment so that Israel's security would not be threatened during the truce designed to bring about Middle East peace talks at the United Nations.

The administration's announcement of the arms shipments came as Israel cautioned the U. S. government that the continuance of the peace talks—initiated last week by the UN special representative for the Middle East, Gunnar V. Jarring—and even the maintenance of the cease-fire were being jeopardized by continued truce violations by Egypt.

At the State Department, Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey declined to comment on the Middle East situation.

U.S. officials acknowledged, however, in private conversations that the administration is seriously concerned about the alleged violations. They said that the United States no longer took the view that Israeli evidence of these violations is "not conclusive." Such a judgment was made in an announcement by the State Department Aug. 13.

U.S. officials also said that despite "continued" representations to the Soviet Union and Egypt over the violations, no "satisfactory" response has been forthcoming.

United Press International.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOF—An Israeli Air Force aerial photo, which is said to show an Egyptian SAM-2 missile battery set up 11 miles from the Suez Canal. This photo, dated Aug. 28, is the third of a series presented by Israel. The two others, dated Aug. 22 and Aug. 26, showed the developing stages of construction of ramps.**

## Israel Reports New Missiles Along Entire Canal Front

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Israeli reconnaissance has detected evidence of further missile deployments and construction of new launching sites along the entire length of the Egyptian bank of the Suez Canal, according to a complaint made today to the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization.

The complaint, the eighth since the American-sponsored cease-fire and military standstill went into effect Aug. 7, came amid signs that Israeli government patience at the alleged truce violations was wearing thin.

Premier Golda Meir told a trade-union audience this morning that Israel was again in "difficult negotiations" with the United States over the Nixon administration's apparent failure to safeguard the standstill agreement, which was intended to launch Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan's reported views, that there is no point in pursuing the diplomatic efforts while the cease-fire is being violated, appeared to be gaining strength inside the government before what is regarded as a crucial cabinet meeting scheduled for tomorrow.

[The United States government has indicated to Israel its recognition of alleged Egyptian cease-fire violations in the standstill zone, highly placed Israeli government sources said yesterday, the Associated Press reported.

[The officials said Israel was told of American recognition of the violation in the course of bilateral contacts between the two countries. They said that the United States was withholding public acknowledgment pending the outcome of its queries

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Safeguard's Last Big Test A Success

### ABM Intercepts Missile in Pacific

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP).—A long-range Spartan anti-missile missile successfully intercepted a nose cone of a U.S. Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile high over the Pacific Ocean Friday in the first major test of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system.

In announcing the test today, Assistant Secretary of Defense Daniel A. Henkin said that neither missile carried an explosive warhead, but that ground-based instruments indicated that the Spartan interceptor, which in a real mission would carry a nuclear warhead, "flew close enough to the target nose cone to have caused its destruction."

The Spartan was fired from the missile defense test complex on Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific. The Minuteman was lofted from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, some 4,300 miles away.

**'Outside Atmosphere'**

Mr. Henkin said the interception took place "outside the earth's atmosphere." The Spartan is designed to make interceptions at ranges to about 400 miles and before enemy warheads begin to reenter the atmosphere and dive toward their targets.

A second missile in the Safeguard system, the Sprint, has a much shorter range and is designed to intercept those missiles that either get past Spartan or arrive in such numbers that Spartan can't handle all of them.

During the Aug. 28 flight, the Spartan was guided to its target by a prototype of Safeguard's missile site radar, which it located on Kwajalein Island.

In 1962 and 1963, when the U.S. was experimenting with Safeguard's predecessor, the Nike-Zeus ABM system, the Army also carried out successful in-flight interceptions of ICBMs launched from California, but last week's tests were the first ever carried on using elements of the system actually headed for operational use, unless Soviet-American talks produce a ban on ABM systems.

Last week's test also marks the start of an intensive program of flight testing from Kwajalein for both Spartan and Sprint missiles. It will run for two to three years and will include flights against Minuteman, Atlas and Titan ICBMs and Polaris submarine-based strategic missiles.

As the program progresses, the Army is also expected to fly its interceptors against several of these missiles with multiple warheads.

The controversy about Safeguard centers not on the ability to make a single intercept, but on the radar's ability to discriminate among hundreds or possibly thousands of decoy missiles mixed in with real warheads, and about the radar's potential vulnerability to a nearby nuclear blast.

Associated Press

**An armed Ambonese at the Indonesian Embassy. The picture is that of Gen. Suharto.**

Associated Press.

**Taswin Natadiningrat, Indonesian envoy to The Hague.**

**Stand Off Police 12 Hours**

## *Indonesians in Holland Seize Envoy's Home, Kill a Guard*

THE HAGUE, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Armed separatists today held the home of the Indonesian ambassador here for more than 12 hours, shooting dead a policeman, threatening to kill the ambassador's family and forcing President Suharto to postpone a state visit to Holland.

Thirty-two youths, armed with pistols and Sten guns, finally surrendered to the police tonight, filing out of the building which they had stormed in the early hours of this morning.

Dutch Prime Minister Piet de Jong, Foreign Minister Joseph Luns and Vice-President of the Privy Council Louis Beel watched from a nearby house as the daylong drama came to an end.

The separatists came out shouting and giving the clenched-fist salute. They were disarmed and driven immediately to the nearby Scheveningen jail.

Earlier the separatists had announced that their hostages—who included the ambassador's wife and two daughters, the embassy second secretary and other staff—would be shot one by one until their demands were met.

The killings were to have started at 8 p.m., but at 4:30 came the surrender.

The ambassador, Gen. Taswin A. Natadiningrat, spent the day under police guard at a nearby hotel after escaping from the residence this morning.

The Ambonese separatists, who want independence for the South Moluccas Islands, demanded round-table discussions under United Nations auspices between their leader, J.A. Manusama, president of the self-styled "Republic of the South Moluccas," and Mr. Suharto.

Police said the assault on the embassy residence began at 5:30 this morning when busloads of young Ambonese arrived brandishing Sten guns and revolvers. A Dutch policeman on guard duty was shot dead, and another was taken hostage.

Having established themselves inside the building, the invaders fired on anyone entering the grounds.

About 100 armed police supported by four armored cars of the elite Royal Constabulary were rushed in to surround the ambassador's home, in the residential suburb of Vaassenaar.

Machine guns were trained on the building, and contact with the invaders was made by bull horn as police took up positions in nearby buildings.

Prime Minister de Jong set up temporary headquarters in a nearby villa, where he was joined by Foreign Minister Luns.

**Suharto Puts Off Visit**

In Djakarta it was announced that the Indonesian president was postponing his state visit to Holland, which was to have begun tomorrow. The announcement came an hour before he was due to leave the Indonesian capital.

An announcement in The Hague said the visit would take place at a later date.

Later Mr. de Jong told a press

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Cambodians Move to Block Viet Cong March on Capital

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The Cambodian government today rushed a battalion of its South-Vietnamese-trained troops into the Srang area 36 miles south of Phnom Penh to block a possible Viet Cong advance on the capital.

The 600 government troops took up positions six miles from Srang on the Phnom Penh side of the town following the capture of Srang yesterday after three days of assaults.

The battalion commander reported that government officials traveling to Srang by car yesterday were captured and that there were unconfirmed reports of Cambodian soldiers captured when the Viet Cong moved in and set up headquarters in a Buddhist temple. Some Srang families were reported fleeing to Phnom Penh.

A military spokesman said the Viet Cong cut Highway 1, from Phnom Penh to Saigon, at a point 44 miles east of Phnom Penh yesterday and that no repairs had been made by late today. Crates of oranges and other food bound for Saigon were stranded by the roadside.

Heavy air strikes were called in to try to force the Viet Cong out of the area around Srang. The spokesman declined to say whether American jets took part in the attacks.

Fighting across Cambodia was light following the Viet Cong seizure of Srang.

There was no estimate of the number of Communist troops around Srang. The fighting broke out Friday with a series of harassment attacks and ended yesterday with a successful Communist assault on the town.

Allied officials in Saigon reported 40 shelling attacks in South Vietnam overnight, 20 less than the previous night. At least 42 civilians died and 114 were wounded in Communist shellings and ground attacks early yesterday.

The U.S. command said today that American troop strength in Vietnam declined by 1,400 men last week to 402,300. It left 17,600 troops to be withdrawn by Oct. 16 under the Nixon administration's withdrawal program.

## *Fiery Chunks Fall on U.S., Likely From Soviet Satellite*

BEAVER, Okla., Aug. 31 (UPI).—Chunks of white-hot metal weighing hundreds of pounds fell in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas last week, probably fragments of a Soviet satellite that broke up in the atmosphere, the U.S. Air Force said today.

The objects fell on rural areas near Beaver; Adrian, Texas, and Hutchinson, Kan. No one was injured and they did little harm, other than stampeding a herd of Texas cattle.

The North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) at Colorado Springs, Colo., said today that the fragments probably were from the Soviet satellite Cosmos-316.

"The metal objects reportedly found in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are very likely from a Soviet satellite launched last year," NORAD said, adding that the Air Force had predicted the decay of the Soviet satellite" along a path where the fragments were found.

The satellite, Cosmos-316, was launched Dec. 23, 1969, by the USSR," NORAD said.

NORAD maintains and catalogues objects orbiting the earth and also predicts when and where they will burn up as they re-enter the atmosphere or hit the earth's surface.

A 300-pound chunk of charred metal that fell near Beaver was sent by truck today to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio, for analysis. The metal that fell in Kansas also was sent there.

John Ivy, a sheriff in Oldham County, Texas, said another piece

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## *Cornfeld Back On IOS Board*

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Bernard Cornfeld, founder of Investors Overseas Services, today regained a position on the IOS board of directors today in return for agreeing to drop his law suits against the company and some officials.

He also dropped his demand for a special shareholders meeting to elect a new board of directors. Details on Page 7.

*Has Warm Praise for Mills Bill*

## Stans Calls Talk of Trade War 'Nonsense'

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans termed "a lot of nonsense" today the charge that the trade bill approved by the House Ways and Means Committee would lead to major retaliation by foreign countries against U.S. exports and even a "trade war."

Mr. Stans was warm in his praise of the bill, which would lead to some new import restrictions. He said it was "a remarkable piece of work" by chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., and the committee.

The secretary was the first cabinet official to comment publicly on the bill, and the circumstances were unusual. He had called a small group of reporters to his office to discuss the issuance of a booklet of his speeches urging business to become more engaged in solving the nation's social and environmental problems—but he was willing to answer questions on the trade bill.

He stressed that any future foreign retaliation against U.S. exports, under the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), would have to be limited in dollar value to the losses the exporting country had suffered in the U.S. market. And he said that these would be relatively small, because the bill is not aimed at rolling back imports but rather limiting their growth in some products, specifically textiles and shoes.

The wide discretion given the President in administering the new law, particularly the quotas for textiles and shoes, won particular praise from Mr. Stans. He said that if the bill were enacted, as he expects, it would be "inconceivable," that Japan and other textile exporting countries would not negotiate new agreements with the United States, presumably permitting a higher level of imports than the formula in the bill.

"And then the problem will be over," he said.

He also was untroubled by the provisions altering the "escape clause" section of the present law in various ways to make import relief easier to obtain. In par-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Maurice H. Stans

## 14 Policemen in 3 Cities Shot; 1 of 9 in Philadelphia Dies

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP).—Fourteen policemen in three cities were shot over the weekend. Nine of them were shot in Philadelphia and one of them died.

In Los Angeles, one person was killed in Mexican-American rioting and in Washington, D.C., two foreign missions were bombed and a bombing of a third was thwarted.

Philadelphia police said patrolman Frank Eckman was hit in the leg when he and others crashed through the door of a Black Panther community information center in the North Philadelphia area soon after dawn today. Fourteen arrests were made then.

Three more officers were wounded today in an exchange of gunfire as police raided three other Black Panther centers.

An off-duty policeman was shot five times in the chest this afternoon and police said they arrested a woman near the scene. They said the shooting resulted from a personal dispute and was not connected to the others. Shot was William Salvatti, 45, who later was in critical condition in a hospital.

**Sergeant Slain**

Philadelphia police Sgt. Frank Voncollen, 43, was shot dead Saturday night in Cobbs Creek Park. Earlier, park guard James Harrington, 39, was shot in the mouth while on patrol.

Two highway patrolmen were shot last night and one was critically wounded in an incident in the same area. Police Commissioner Frank Rizzo said he did not think those two shooting incidents were connected.

Mr. Rizzo blamed what he called a band of organized revolutionaries for the Saturday shootings. Two men were arrested and four are still being sought.

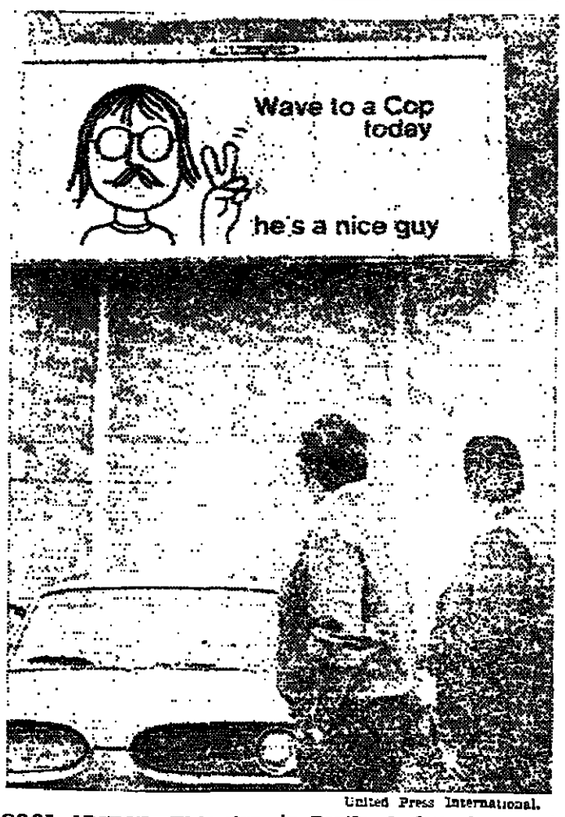
"These men set out to—as they say—kill pigs," commissioner Rizzo said.

He said Highway Patrolmen Thomas J. Gibbons, 25, and Frank Nolan, 28, were shot last night as they curbed a car, they returned the fire and wounded and captured one of the two occupants.

In Riverside, Calif., 65 miles southeast of Los Angeles, four policemen were shot from ambush last night during a search of a Mexican-American neighborhood for persons suspected of throwing firebombs. None was reported seriously injured.

Trouble also erupted last night in the Wilmington section of Los Angeles. Police said about 500 Mexican-Americans touched off several fires in a 12-block area, threw rocks and hurled bottles. Some arrests were made.

In New York, a patrolman was hit by a shotgun blast early yesterday. The Police Department later ordered foot patrolmen to walk all night beats in pairs. The patrolman was in fair condition following the assault, the latest in an increasing number of attacks on police in New York.




United Press International.

**COOL ADVICE—This sign, in Portland, Ore., is meant to conjure up some calm among the anti-war protesters holding a jamboree there at the same time as the American Legion convenes its national convention.**

# Calm Returns to Amman After Night of Skirmishing

By Eric Pace

AMMAN, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The main commando newspaper voiced defiance of King Hussein's government today after a night of skirmishing between commandos, or fedayeen, and government soldiers.

The newspaper Fatah, which is published here, said, "If the government wants a showdown, our revolution will be obliged to take action, but this showdown will be the last, and our armed revolutionary masses will determine the result: inevitable victory."

The harshly worded editorial appeared after this hilly capital echoed intermittently for hours with the sound of fire from army armored cars, guerrilla rocket launchers and mortars, and machine guns and small arms on both sides.

Each side blamed the other for starting the shooting, which was largely into the air.

[The Middle East News Agency said eight people were killed and ten wounded in the clashes—three soldiers, three guerrillas and two civilians, United Press International reported. The wounded included four guerrillas, it said.]

The left-wing commandos welcomed the editorial in Fatah, which is run by the moderate Palestine Liberation Organization. The leftists' current slogan here is "All power to the resistance," and they said Fatah's words show that the whole commando movement has moved closer to a final confrontation with the Jordanian authorities.

"The Resistance should assume the power here," said the man known as Abu Leila, who serves as a spokesman for the Marxist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. He was interviewed at the group's heavily guarded headquarters.

Commandos of all ideological hues charged today that the government started last night's shootout in an attempt to frighten the people of Amman and turn the city against the fedayeen.

### Fedayeen Blamed

But Jordanian officials said the shooting began with fedayeen attacks on three army and police buildings in Amman.

Jordanian government leaders and members of the PLO's central committee met separately and together for several hours during the day to discuss the flareup. Afterwards Jordanian Premier Abdel Moneim Rifai told reporters on his doorstep that "everything will be fine."

But Mr. Rifai did not elaborate, and commandos of the leftist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine were seen manning defensive roadblocks near their headquarters on the city's outskirts.

Critics of the commandos have been saying in recent days that their left-wing leaders want to create chaos here in an attempt to undermine the rule of King Hussein, whom they oppose on ideological grounds. This the left-wingers deny, saying that they must "politicize the masses" first.

The commandos said the night's final firing came at 3 a.m. today when, they claimed, army gunners on the grounds of the Royal Palace fired shells into the surrounding neighborhood.

### Tracer Bullets

There was no comment on this from the government. But it was clear that much of the noise and the spectacular arching of tracer bullets through the night sky was the work of the army.

Scattered shots echoed through Amman today, but no further fighting was immediately reported. Shops opposite the main post office, the scene of wild shooting last week, were riddled with scores of fresh bullet holes. Many shops remained closed today, along with most schools.

# *Cairo Holds Scant Hope For Accord*

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Fragile hopes held by Cairo that the 90-day cease-fire on the Suez Canal front might lead to a settlement with Israel appeared today to be fraying rapidly.

Concern is being expressed here over what are considered Israeli efforts to convince the United States that the United Arab Republic has violated the cease-fire through the movement of anti-aircraft missiles into the 32-mile-wide standstill zone.

The Israeli objective, it is charged, is to withdraw from the peace exchanges undertaken at the United Nations by Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN special representative for the Middle East.

The focus of Egyptian concern is on Israeli demands that the United States, as the sponsor of the cease-fire, bring about a withdrawal of the missiles before the peace exchanges can be resumed.

Although the United States has played down the missile controversy thus far, saying that it had no "conclusive" evidence, Egyptian officials are apprehensive that the missile issue may develop into an emotional obstacle to the Jarring mission.

### Anticipating Nixon

Initial Cairo policy toward the Israeli charges, raised soon after the cease-fire took effect 24 days ago, was to ignore them.

Perhaps in anticipation of a crucial review of the Middle East situation tomorrow by President Nixon, in which the missile controversy is certain to be included, the Egyptians are now officially rebutting the accusations.

Yesterday, President Gamal Abdel Nasser charged that the Israelis had raised a furor over anti-aircraft missiles as a means of disrupting the Jarring mission and evading a withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the June, 1967, war.

"These missiles had existed [in the Suez Canal Zone] long before the cease-fire," Mr. Nasser declared at a meeting with a delegation of the World Peace Council. "It is clear that these missiles were the cause of Israeli Phantoms being shot down."





United Press International.

THE SONG HAS ENDED—Festival's over, and to the youths who made the trip to the Isle of Wight, the awakening was rude as they lined up for buses to take them to ferries and on to home—but the melody lingers on.

# Isle of Wight Festival Fades Out on a Sour Note

By Bernard Weinraub

ISLE OF WIGHT, Aug. 31 (NYT).—In the chilly dawn drizzle, the Isle of Wight festival ended somberly today with Richie Havens singing "Hare Krishna" and mobs of motorcyclists and angry youths ripping down iron fences and smashing lights.

"To think I spent nine months defending these people, saying how peaceful they were, fighting for them," said the exhausted festival promoter, 25-year-old Ron Foulk, shortly after several wooden shops were ripped apart by gangs with iron bars.

"Now look what they've done. They're vandals. Nothing else. I would certainly never organize another festival."

### Brief Outbreak

The brief outbreak of dawn violence on the 200-acre festival site, covered with rotting food and empty softdrink cans, marred the tense, but peaceful, weekend pop festival that lured 250,000 young British, American, French, German, Swedish and Danish visitors.

Through last night and early today with thousands leaving the site to wait in mile-long lines for buses to the island's ports and ferries, the stars of the festival began appearing onstage. The weary audience, huddling in the damp cold, heard such performers as Joan Baez and Jimi Hendrix, who played two-and-a-quarter hours and, finally, Richie Havens.

By the early morning, sporadic gangs of motorcyclists began ripping into empty mobile shops that sold frankfurters and popcorn. Mobs of youths, who had watched the festival free from a slope facing the stage called Devastation Hill, surged toward the corrugated iron fences within the festival site.

Ironically, the festival's promoters announced hours earlier that anyone could enter the arena free—a weekend ticket to the day-and-night festival cost £3 ($7.20).

Nearly 60 policemen with German shepherd dogs, and hundreds of the 5,000-man festival security force, moved in quickly to quell the violence. Mr. Foulk, a partner in Fiery Creations, the five-man producing company for the festival, estimated that damage from looting may run as high as $48,000.

### Lunatic Fringe

The police, however, maintained that the site was relatively calm. "It was only the 5 percent lunatic fringe," said Hampshire's head constable and police chief at the festival.

"The vast majority here were decent young people. There was far less violence here than at a normal league football (soccer) match. Our chaps have been getting on famously with almost everyone."

An uneasy, even sour mood, gripped the final hours of the festival. At one point, a local vicar, the Rev. Robert Mowyer, appeared on stage to appeal for help for dozens of penniless teen-agers who either lost or spent their money over the weekend. The minister was shouted down by a group of noisy youths in the audience.

Quickly, the festival's announcer stepped on stage and said in a breaking voice:

"I think you're disgusting. You people haven't the manners to listen to that good man. I hope you never visit the island again."

There was considerable doubt that the island would welcome another pop festival—the first one was held last year—or that promoters would package such a show. The large festival is thought to be a fading phenomenon because of high costs. Organizers say they spent $1.2 million on the Isle of Wight festival.

The festival organizers say their losses may reach $120,000 to $144,000. The overall losses may be reduced, however, with recording rights and a film of the festival.

Salaries for hour-long performances by such stars as Leonard Cohen, Tiny Tim, Miles Davis, Joni Mitchell and Donovan proved the largest expense.

# Indonesians in Holland Seize Envoy's Home, Killing Guard

(Continued from Page 1)

conference that the Indonesian president's state visit would be postponed for 24 hours. He was unable to say whether Gen. Suharto would still stay a full four days or would leave on Friday as originally scheduled.

Mr. de Jong said the Ambonese youths will be tried in the normal way. The Dutch government has made no concessions to them, he said.

Earlier Mr. Manusama told reporters there had been an agreement with the youths that after surrender they would not be prosecuted for any offense, either in connection with the killing of the policeman or with the occupation of the building.

Vaasenaar's Mayor M. Geertsema also denied that any deal had been made. Asked about Mr. Manusama's statement, he said: "Nonsense. They are all guilty of a great many crimes."

Mayor Geertsema said the staff of the Indonesian Embassy residence was maltreated by the Ambonese. Several were beaten up and trussed.

He said the ambassador's wife behaved "very courageously."

The Dutch government had offered her apologies, he said and would also apologize to the Indonesian government.

The arms surrendered by the youths were later shown to the press. They comprised four submachine guns, seven revolvers, a sword and a large number of daggers and knives.

Premier de Jong said the Dutch government will hold talks with Mr. Manusama and President Suharto will be informed of the result.

But there will be no talks between President Suharto and Mr. Manusama, Mr. de Jong said.

In their statement today the youths said they were not just out for slaughter and asked the Dutch nation for understanding for the fruitless struggle for recognition which the South Moluccan people in Holland have conducted for 20 years.

"It is understandable that the youths of South Molucca have now seized the iron hammer to achieve their highest ideal," they said.

The Ambonese organization in Holland, which claims to represent 85 percent of the 30,000 Ambonese people, published the demands of the youths.

It said that, while it regrets the death of the Dutch policeman who was guarding the embassy, it supports the purpose of the youths' action.

Some 12,000 Ambonese left Indonesia for Holland in 1949 when sovereignty was transferred by Holland to Indonesia. Known for their traditional loyalty to the Dutch royal family, many of them had served in the former Netherlands East Indies army. They support the "Republic of the South Moluccas," which seeks independence from Indonesia. For years they have vainly tried to secure international recognition for the "republic."

Shortly after the separatists surrendered the Dutch cabinet met in extraordinary session to hear a report on the incident from the prime minister.

AP.

Mrs. Natadiningrat

# *Israel Reports New Missiles Along Whole Length of Canal*

(Continued from Page 1)

on the matter with Egypt and the Soviet Union.]

Senior officials said there is soul-searching across the whole government at the seeming unwillingness or inability of the United States to back up its guarantees that the three-month truce would not be used to gain military advantage for renewed warfare.

After over two weeks of relative patience, since Gen. Dayan first reported evidence of Soviet-supplied missiles being moved toward the Suez Canal in violation of cease-fire provisions, Israeli policy makers are now openly admitting their doubts about whether it is safe to let the military buildup continue.

"Maybe it's time to admit that the cease-fire doesn't exist any more," said an official who has previously tended to reflect a moderate and cautious view. The partisans of Gen. Dayan have expressed this belief for several days now—with obvious implications for Israel's response to the Egyptian moves.

President Nixon's reaction to the militant mood in the Israeli cabinet is seen as critical. The Israelis are asking the United States to restore—by whatever means necessary—the military status quo that existed along the canal when the truce went into effect three weeks ago.

According to Israeli allegations, over a dozen anti-aircraft missile batteries have moved forward in the past three weeks, creating an impressive Egyptian challenge to Israel's long-standing air superiority over the canal.

According to one report, Mrs. Meir is prepared to go to the United States to argue her case personally with President Nixon if intensive diplomatic communications produce no results. The premier is planning to visit the United Nations late in October anyway, but is said to be ready to advance her trip if necessary.

Tomorrow's cabinet meeting is scheduled to complete the formal government instructions for Israel's negotiator, Yosef Tekoah, in the indirect discussions with the Arab states through United Nations intermediary Gunnar V. Jarring.

### El-Zayyat Sees Jarring

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 31 (UPI).—Egyptian UN Ambassador Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat met peace mediator Jarring today for the first time in five days and afterward blamed Israel for the slow pace of the talks.

Mr. el-Zayyat told newsmen after the half-hour meeting that Israel had bragged of its war planning—for the air strikes in the 1967 Six Day War—but had no plans for peace talks, apparently because it had to bring its representative home for consultations when they started.



### Added Term for Guerrilla

GAZA CITY, Aug. 31 (AP).—An Israeli military court today handed down an unprecedented contempt of court sentence on a convicted Arab guerrilla. Mohammed Abdullah 'ssaf, 29 was sentenced to six years imprisonment for belonging to an Arab guerrilla group, then drew an extra two years after cursing the judges and shaking his fist at them.



# Nixon on Peace Force

(Continued from Page 1)

matic movement in the Paris peace talks, judging from past experience, but indicated that he still clings to the hope of negotiated settlement at some point in the future.

● He expressed unreserved opposition to the McGovern-Hatfield amendment, which would set a deadline for withdrawal of all American troops from South Vietnam by the end of 1971. He said adoption of such an amendment—which is scheduled for a Senate test tomorrow—would remove any incentive for the other side to negotiate a settlement.

Mr. Nixon gave Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew high praise as a "great asset" to the Republican ticket in 1968 and as "a very strong Vice-President" who had done "a very effective job in his travels abroad and in the United States." Mr. Agnew is due here tomorrow night following his Asian tour and will confer with the President Wednesday.

# *Stans Backs Trade Bill*

(Continued from Page 1)

ticular, Mr. Stans disputed estimates that the new provisions might apply to as much as $5 billion of imports.

A correct figure, he said, is "less than $1 billion." His reference was to a "trigger" formula applying in situations where imports had reached 15 percent of the U.S. market and were rising rapidly. When this test was met, the President would have to follow Tariff Commission recommendations for relief, including quotas, unless he found such action contrary to the national interest.

Mr. Stans said actual import reduction under this provision "might be $100 million"—not the massive sums that have been mentioned by opponents of the bill.

The administration still formally opposes the provision for import quotas on shoes. But Mr. Stans appeared relaxed about it. He pointed out that, given the wide Presidential discretion, with numerous options, actual quotas might turn out to be "very limited" as to items and countries of origin.

# *Senate Seats In Saigon Go To Buddhists*

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Anti-government Buddhists appeared today to have won ten of the 30 senatorial seats voted on yesterday.

Unofficial returns showed that two Catholic slates, one pro-government and the other regarded as independent, also emerged on top in the nationwide balloting for half the Senate. Sixteen slates, each with ten candidates, were in the running.

The election of the Buddhist ticket, which was backed by the activist An Quang faction, is expected to enliven the Senate rather than present any real problems for President Nguyen Van Thieu. Analysts said the Senate as a whole would remain in control of conservative, essentially pro-government, elements.

Accordingly, there was no concern among President Thieu's advisers in the strong Buddhist showing. Some had said during the campaign that the election of the Buddhist slate would help show Mr. Thieu's critics outside Vietnam that representative government had been broadened under the president.

The hard bloc of opposition senators in the upper chamber would remain at about 15, analysts said, because several of the most ardent critics did not seek re-election. Of the 22 incumbents who ran, 11 were re-elected.

### Forum for Complaints

For the Buddhists, however, the election means an important forum for launching their long-standing complaints against dominance by the minority Roman Catholic population. Catholics account for about 10 percent of South Vietnam's population of 17 million and have held about half of the Senate seats.

The appearance of the Buddhist slate, led by Vu Van Mau, marked the first time that the An Quang faction had decided to contest a nationwide election.

Mr. Mau, 56, a law professor who resigned his post as foreign minister in 1963 in protest against Buddhist repression in the government headed by Ngo Dinh Diem, said he had decided to run because the country was now at a turning point. He and his colleagues emphasized a program of peace through some form of compromise.

As always in Vietnam, however, the issues in this campaign were far less significant than religion and personalities.

The pro-government slate was headed by Huynh Van Cao, who is popular among the military and had the support of the nation's largest labor union. Apart from five Catholic incumbents, the ticket also included representatives of the Cao Dai and Hoa Hao religious sects.

Running third, according to the unofficial figures, was the group led by Nguyen Van Huyen, the Senate president who has found himself uncomfortable with both the critics and supporters of President Thieu.

# *Burma Winning a Quiet W[illegible] With Peking-Backed Rebel[illegible]*

By Henry Kamm

RANGOON, Burma (NYT).—Rebel forces sponsored by the Communist Chinese have made a border region of northeastern Burma a major battleground, inflicting heavy casualties on government forces in three battles since May.

Military observers speculate that the threat in the northeast was mounted by Peking about a year ago, when the Burmese government was pursuing a successful campaign against Communist and Karen nationalist rebels in the Pegu Yoma Mountains north of Rangoon and in the Irrawaddy River delta. The object was believed to have been to divert government troops.

Whatever the goal, the high command refused to be diverted, took heavy casualties in the northeast but wound up the campaign in central and southern Burma last year. The result, according to observers, has been to restore effective government control in vital regions that had been seriously contested since independence in 1948.

The rebels, who used to harass Burma's vital transportation lines—roads, rivers and railroads—running north to south, have been reduced from thousands operating efficiently and directed by the headquarters of the clandestine Burmese Communist party to hundreds hardly daring to come out of hiding in the jungle.

### Permanent Revolt

Official sources assert that rebel activity is low elsewhere in the country. Since independence a number of non-Burmese tribesmen—ethnic Burmese make up 70 percent of the population—have been in permanent revolt, each group independent of the other, against the central government's efforts to make Burma a unitary state. It has been easy for China and the Burmese Communist party, which is solidly pro-Chinese, to take advantage of these rebellions to weaken Rangoon's hold over the country.

In March, the Chinese-sponsored rebels forced the Burmese Army to abandon the border town of Kyukok. The government announced that it had withdrawn the troops because to defend the town would have meant firing into another country, China.

This is as close as Gen. Ne Win's government—concerned about preserving its official neutrality—has come to accusing China openly of serving as a sanctuary for the insurgents.

The last clash took place on Aug. 15, according to official sources. More than 200 government soldiers met a rebel force estimated at 1,000 between Namhkam and Kutkai. Namhkam is the town on the Chinese border where Dr. Gordon S. Seagrave, who was known as the Burma Surgeon, had his hospital during World War II.

The sources said that casualties were heavy on both sides and that a number of government soldiers were missing.

### Highly Regarded

The Burmese Army of 145,000 men has three infantry divisions as its main combat force. It is respected by military experts here as a well-disciplined anti-insurgent force of high morale and good training for the limited war fighting.

The army is supplemented by a professional paramilitary force of about 20,000 men.

The principal foreign source of arms has been the United States, which in the last 12 years has supplied about $80 million worth of military aid in the form of sales for nonconvertible local currency. The program is in its final phase. Burma has begun making its own small arms.

# Soviet Trawlers Protested by U.S. Canada Fishermen

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 31 [illegible]—Hundreds of commercial fishermen along the Northern Pacific Coast protested over the weekend at Russian fishing craft plying the waters off the Pacific Coast of the United States and Canada.

The protest drew an estimated 1,400 commercial boats into harbors in Washington and Oregon and about 400 Canadian boats in harbor at Victoria, British Columbia.

American fishermen are backing the demand of their Canadian counterparts for a 200-mile territorial limit. Men of both countries point specifically at constant strafing of Russian fishing craft inside the present 12-mile territorial boundaries of both countries.

At a Saturday meeting of fishermen in Victoria, Canadian Fisheries Minister Jack Davis, [illegible] commercial fishing interests will be taking an active part in a meeting he has scheduled with the Russians on Sept. 21 in Ottawa. Mr. Davis said the meeting was set to discuss complaints of Soviet boats in Canadian waters.

# Peking Assails Trip by Agnew

HONG KONG, Aug. 31 (NYT). Communist China today branded Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew as a "god of plague" and pictured his visit to Asia as a move to step up American "aggression" there.

An article, signed "Commentator" in Peking's Jenmin Ji Phao, declared that the Vice-President's visit to Taiwan was "another serious provocation against the Chinese people."

The commentary, the first Chinese response to Mr. Agnew's Asian tour, appeared in the Peking paper as the Vice-President arrived in Honolulu before reporting to President Nixon.

The article said that his Bangkok visit was "aimed at driving more Thai mercenaries to the battlefield in Indochina to serve as cannon fodder for U.S. imperialism."

### Charge in Sarapo Death

LIMOGES, France, Aug. 31 (AP)—A 34-year-old biology student was charged with homicide by drunken driving yesterday in the highway death Friday of Thierry Sarapo, 35, the Greek-born husband of the late Edith Piaf. The car in which the suspect, Lucien Francoisgene, was said by police to have grazed Mr. Sarapo's auto, which crashed in turn into a tree.

# 'Amendment to End the War' Is Expected to Lose in Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—Legislation to pull all U.S. troops out of Vietnam by 1972 appears doomed in a long-awaited Senate vote tomorrow. But win or lose, backers proclaim strategic dividends.

The so-called "amendment to end the war" looks as if it will fall several votes short in a roll call.

But doves say they'll show enough strength to reflect the sharp divisions throughout the nation over the war, and they view the precedent-making chance to make their formal stand as a major moral victory.

Whatever the outcome, they add, the Nixon administration must regard a significant backing of the amendment as a profound portent that Congress will insist on a fuller role in shaping war and peace.

It is noted by most observers however, that whatever enthusiasm the amendment may stir in the Senate, it likely would be overwhelmed in the more hawkish House.

The amendment calls for reducing U.S. troop strength to 280,000 by the end of next April and then barring the use of funds after that date for any purpose other than diminishing combat and withdrawing all U.S. military forces by the end of the year.

The President would be given a 60-day period in which he could suspend withdrawal and resume active combat to thwart a "clear and present danger" to U.S. troops. Other extensions could be imposed after first obtaining congressional approval.

# Fiery Chunks Fall on U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

of metal fell on a ranch near Adrian.

"The fellow who worked the farm was out there. This thing landed within 300 yards of him," the sheriff said. "It stampeded the cattle."

He said it was four feet long and nine inches wide, had numbers on it and was charred.

A group of Kansas oilfield workers said a piece of metal seven inches long and five inches wide fell about five miles north of Pratt Aug. 28.

They said it had holes in it, apparently where bolts had been fitted. It was white-hot when it hit and buried itself 18 inches into the ground.

The workers said it sounded "like a tornado" when it fell. Using chains, they removed it from the ground and took it to the local sheriff's office.

"It's man-made," said Capt. Richard Toothaker, chief of information at Vance Air Force Base in Oklahoma of the piece that fell there. "It's got numbers on it but there's not much you can make out."

NORAD said most satellites and other objects in space usually burn up upon reaching the earth's atmosphere.

# WEATHER

| | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 23 | 73 | Sunny |
| AMSTERDAM | 22 | 72 | Very cloudy |
| ANKARA | 25 | 77 | Partly cloudy |
| ATHENS | 27 | 81 | Cloudy |
| BEIRUT | 29 | 84 | Sunny |
| BELGRADE | 20 | 68 | Overcast |
| BERLIN | 25 | 77 | Partly cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 22 | 72 | Partly cloudy |
| BUDAPEST | 22 | 72 | Very cloudy |
| CAIRO | 31 | 88 | Sunny |
| CASABLANCA | 25 | 77 | Partly cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 22 | 72 | Cloudy |
| COSTA D' SOL | 27 | 81 | Partly cloudy |
| DUBLIN | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 19 | 66 | Very cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 25 | 77 | Very cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 21 | 70 | Partly cloudy |
| GENEVA | 23 | 73 | Sunny |
| HELSINKI | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | 25 | 77 | Partly cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS | 26 | 79 | Partly cloudy |
| LISBON | 28 | 82 | Sunny |
| LONDON | 22 | 72 | Partly cloudy |
| MADRID | 28 | 82 | Partly cloudy |
| MILAN | 25 | 77 | Cloudy |
| MONTREAL | 21 | 70 | Sunny |
| MOSCOW | 18 | 64 | Overcast |
| MUNICH | 22 | 72 | Partly cloudy |
| NEW YORK | 24 | 75 | Sunny |
| NICE | 25 | 77 | Partly cloudy |
| OSLO | 17 | 63 | Rain |
| PARIS | 23 | 73 | Partly cloudy |
| PRAGUE | 23 | 73 | Partly cloudy |
| ROME | 27 | 81 | Very cloudy |
| SOFIA | 21 | 70 | Rain |
| STOCKHOLM | 23 | 73 | Cloudy |
| TEL AVIV | 30 | 86 | Sunny |
| TUNIS | 30 | 86 | Partly cloudy |
| VENICE | 24 | 75 | Partly cloudy |
| VIENNA | 21 | 70 | Sunny |
| WARSAW | 23 | 73 | Cloudy |
| WASHINGTON | 29 | 84 | Cloudy |
| ZURICH | 21 | 70 | Cloudy |

(U.K., Canadian temperatures taken at 2700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

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By Abolishing National Quota System

# 1965 Immigration Law Molds Different U.S. 'Melting Pot'

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT). The pattern of immigration into the United States has been drastically altered by legislation of the mid-1960s.

The British, Irish, Dutch and Germans, who once flocked to these shores and made America the "melting pot" of nationalities, are fast becoming today's vanishing Americans.

Their places are being taken by increasing numbers of Filipinos, Italians, Greeks and Portuguese as well as Africans and people from the West Indies, once conspicuous because they were so few. The drastically altered pattern of immigration now appears fixed. It is the result of legislation passed in October, 1965, that became fully effective in July, 1968.

The new law abolished the old national origins quota system, which sought to keep the same ethnic balance in immigration as was reflected in the population census of 1920. It ended the system that for 40 years had welcomed northern and western Europeans while admitting only a trickle of southern Europeans, Orientals and Africans.

**Allocated by Nations**

Under the old system, immigration quotas were allocated by nations. Thus, Britain was allotted 65,361 visas a year and Germany 25,814, while Japan received 185 and the Philippines the minimum of 100. The combined quotas for Britain, Germany and Ireland amounted to 70 percent of the immigrants permitted from the Eastern Hemisphere, including Europe, Asia and Africa.

While Britain had between 40,000 and 50,000 unused visas under the old system, Italy's annual quota was 5,666, and more than 200,000 of its people were waiting for hard-to-get visas as immigrants to this country.

To correct this and to put all potential immigrants on a first-come first-served basis, the new law allocated 170,000 immigrant visas a year to Europe, Asia and Africa and 120,000 to the Western Hemisphere. A ceiling of 20,000 immigrant visas was fixed for each country of Europe, Asia and Africa.

At the same time Congress wrote into the new law a "family unity" policy giving a clear priority to relatives of U.S. residents seeking immigrant visas and, in theory at least, making it easier for job-seekers and refugees to become citizens. The net effect of these changes was to make many more people eligible to enter the United States.

**Flow Is Changed**

Liberalizing the eligibility rules and creating separate preferences for relatives resulted almost immediately in a flood of immigrants from countries that formerly had low or minimal quotas. The same factors made it much more difficult for Canadian and Irish immigrants.

In 1965, for instance, Canada headed the list of the top ten countries originating immigrants to the United States with 40,013. In the fiscal year ended last June 30, it had dropped to tenth place with 12,263, according to preliminary official figures. Similarly, Britain, which was in third place in fiscal year 1965 with 26,357 immigrants, dropped in fiscal 1970 to eighth place with 13,925.

In the same period, Germany went from fourth place with 25,357 to 14th with 9,263. Ireland, which in the 1965 period provided 5,563 immigrants, went to just over 1,000. The Philippines, which had the minimal 100 immigrant visas in 1965, went to 5,649 a year later and last year to 25,425 and first place among Eastern Hemisphere nations.

**More Italians**

Similarly, Italy went from 10,344 to 24,465, including immigrants not subject to numerical limitation. Greece jumped to 16,541 and China—embracing Hong Kong and Taiwan—had become the world's fourth largest supplier of U.S. immigrants with 16,297.

Although the new law was intended to eliminate long waiting lists of visa applicants, it has had the opposite effect. This has been true of all of the Western Hemisphere countries. Such independent countries are not subject to the 20,000 national ceiling but all potential immigrants must compete for visa numbers under the 120,000 hemispheric total.

The result has been the creation of a 13-month backlog of 150,000 applicants, and officials say this situation will get worse before it gets any better. The backup is even worse in most countries of Europe and Asia.

A number of recommendations have been submitted to Congress by the State Department, designed to ease the backlog of demand and to expand the number of professional and ordinary job-seekers hoping to emigrate to the United States.

**Canada, Mexico Policy**

Another proposal involving a radical departure from present policy would remove Canada and Mexico from the 120,000 ceiling on Western Hemisphere immigration and would create separate limitations of 35,000 for each country. The proposed limitation would approximate the average annual Canadian demand prior to 1968 as well as the total annual immigration from Mexico subject to numerical limitation during the last two fiscal years.

The limitation applying to the rest of the Western Hemisphere would be reduced under the proposal, to 80,000 annually.

Although a complete breakdown of immigration statistics for the year ended last June 30 is not yet available, they are close enough to those for fiscal 1969 that the latter can be considered representative. It was in the 1969 fiscal year, moreover, that the new law passed in 1965 became fully operative.

In that period, 358,579 immigrants were admitted to the United States. Of the total, 38,788 were already here as temporary residents and 319,791 entered as immigrants.

# Goldwater Blocks Aide To Rogers

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP).—The State Department has bowed to pressure from Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., and withdrawn the appointment of a new department spokesman whom the senator found "personally obnoxious" because of a story he wrote for The New York Times during the 1964 presidential campaign.

Sen. Goldwater, who discussed the case with Secretary of State William P. Rogers on the phone, wrote the secretary that he could expect "trouble" if he went through with the appointment. Mr. Rogers's special assistant, Robert J. McCloskey, said Saturday that the secretary had left the decision up to him and other department officials.

The man in question is Arthur J. Olsen, 49, former United Press and New York Times foreign correspondent in Germany, Poland and Argentina. The article objected to was one Mr. Olsen wrote from Bonn for The Times on July 14, 1964. It stated that Sen. Goldwater, then on the verge of winning the Republican presidential nomination, had been in "frequent and friendly correspondence" with the Sudeten-German leader Hans Christoph Seebohm and "other conservative West German politicians."

**Chastised by Cancellor**

Mr. Seebohm, now dead, then was the transport minister in the Ludwig Erhard cabinet but had just been chastised by the German chancellor for a militant speech to the Sudeten-German expellees from Czechoslovakia. Mr. Seebohm had demanded the return to Germany of those border lands of Czecholovakia that Hitler had taken, but that were returned at the end of World War II.

The Seebohm incident, together with reports that Sen. Goldwater would spend a post-convention vacation in Germany with Lt. Gen. William Quinn, an old friend, and accounts of approval of the senator's nomination by rightist German groups all helped portray the GOP standard bearer as an extremist, much to the joy of the Democrats.

At the time, Sen. Goldwater denounced as the "damnedest lies" reports of such alleged links between himself and German rightists.

Sen. Goldwater raised his objection to Mr. Olsen shortly after Mr. McCloskey announced on Aug. 13 Mr. Olsen's appointment. In an initial letter to Mr. Rogers, the senator termed Mr. Olsen "personally obnoxious," a term usually reserved to block appointments subject to Senate confirmation.

The spokesman's post, however, is not subject to Senate confirmation.

**Senator's New Book**

Sen. Goldwater's second letter to Mr. Rogers told the secretary he could expect "trouble" if the appointment went through, but he did not explain the remark. To one of the letters, he attached a copy of a page proof from his forthcoming book, "The Conscience of a Majority," containing an account of the Seebohm incident and a condemnation of Mr. Olsen's story.

Mr. Rogers was in San Clemente, Calif., yesterday with President Nixon and would not respond directly to a query from The Washington Post. Instead, he directed Mr. McCloskey to read a statement Mr. McCloskey was to make tomorrow. It read, in Mr. McCloskey's name:

"On Aug. 18, we announced the appointment of Arthur Olsen as director of the office of public relations effective Aug. 31. Since then, the department has been made aware of objections to Mr. Olsen's appointment. After serious review of these objections and in light of all considerations, Mr. Olsen and I have agreed that he will remain in his present position as public affairs adviser for the Bureau of European Affairs. I want to say that the department retains full confidence in Mr. Olsen and to emphasize that the objections to the proposed appointment had no relationship to his performance as an officer of the Department of State. His record as a department officer has been beyond reproach."



United Press International.

PROTEST FOR A PANTHER—New Haven, Conn., police drag a woman demonstrator in a street from rally during the trial of Black Panther Lonnie McLucas.

# Panther McLucas Convicted Of Plot to Commit Murder

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 31 (UPI).—Black Panther Lonnie McLucas was convicted today of murder conspiracy in the 1969 torture slaying of former Panther Alex Rackley.

The guilty verdict was returned in the sixth day of deliberations by a jury of ten whites and two blacks after Superior Court Judge Harold M. Mulvey rejected a defense motion for mistrial.

McLucas could be sentenced to 15 years in prison.

He was acquitted of a charge of conspiracy to kidnap and binding with intent to commit a crime.

McLucas is the first of eight Panthers—including national chairman Bobby G. Seale—to be tried in Rackley's death. The judge set Sept. 18 as the sentencing date. McLucas left the courtroom smiling.

The formal written note requesting a mistrial was delivered earlier today to the judge in his chambers. The defense contended the jury was "apparently hopelessly deadlocked." The judge rejected the mistrial motion.

McLucas also was acquitted of kidnapping resulting in death, a capital crime.

Defense counsel Theodore I. Koskoff, speaking to a group of more than 150 blacks and whites across from the courthouse, said, "I feel anybody, whether a black or not, can get a fair trial in Connecticut."

"It's a victory for the jury system," he added.

The defense lawyer said he would appeal the conviction. Mr. Koskoff added that he expected a charge of murder pending against McLucas in Middlesex County to be dropped since his client would be placed in double jeopardy if the charge is pursued.

Judge Mulvey, in dismissing the jury, said, "I think we have made history on this case. You have indicated to the whole world that you gave this case your utmost attention."

# Desegregated Schools Open Peacefully

## Supreme Court to Act In Oct. on South's Bid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—White parents picketed and boycotted schools in Stockbridge, Ga., today while scores of schools across the South opened peacefully for the first time on a totally integrated basis.

In Washington, the Supreme Court set Oct. 12 as the date for hearing whether the U.S. Constitution requires a racial balance in the nation's schools.

At Fort Lauderdale, Fla., police investigated a predawn bom threat at a newly-desegregated school but no explosives were found and classes began on time.

Two rural Mississippi school districts which became all-black when they complied with total integration orders last winter apparently will begin the new school year with some white students.

More than 170 white children registered for classes at Indianola, Miss., where the public schools had been attended by 2,615 Negroes and no whites. Most of the returning whites had been attending private schools costing a few hundred dollars per year tuition.

The Supreme Court agreed today to set Oct. 12 for its hearing on whether the constitution requires a racial balance in the school—rather than just a unitary school system. The court consolidated six cases in Charlotte, N.C., Mobile, Ala. and Clarke County, Ga., involving key issues of racial balance and the means of achieving it.

Some few school districts have delayed openings to let racial bitterness subside, but when all is said and done, 543 school districts in 11 Southern states will have eliminated dual school systems.

Officials set up a "hot line" telephone system in schools and board offices to quell rumors and answer questions about school assignments and bus schedules.

Atlanta sent 110,000 children back to school, but the potential trouble spot was Savannah where eight elementary schools were paired or combined to achieve integration in the 42,000-student district.

In Richmond, Va., Gov. Linwood Holton, today accompanied his 14-year-old daughter to class in a predominantly black high school.

The school, which was all-black last year, opened today without incident to an estimated 1,800 students, 71 percent of them black and 29 percent white.

Richmond school officials tried unsuccessfully last week to get the Supreme Court to delay opening day. The district must bus 13,000 students out of 50,000—2,500 for the first time—to achieve racial balance. School officials say all was "reasonably normal" on the first day.

*Almost 'Party of Extremists'*

# Meany Sees Labor Veering Away From the Democrats

By Damon Stetson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, gave a discouraging assessment of the Democratic party last week and said trade unionists are no longer attracted to it, as in the past.

In a far-ranging and candid group interview, the blunt-spoken, 76-year-old labor leader described the party as "in a shamble" without an effective organization or "an emergent" candidate for 1972. Although he strongly commended President Nixon's foreign policy and his approach toward government employees, Mr. Meany did not go so far as to say that there would be a swing toward the Republican party.

George Meany

It's "not so much that our people are looking to the Republicans," he said, "but they are looking less to the Democrats because actually, the Democratic party has disintegrated—it is not the so-called liberal party that it was a few years ago. It almost has got to be the party of the extremists insofar as these so-called liberals or new lefts, or whatever you want to call them, have taken over the Democratic party."

Other points made by Mr. Meany in the hour-and-40-minute interview with a group of labor reporters:

**Kennedy's Chances**

● Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., woud have a good chance of getting the nomination if the Democratic convention were held tomorrow because he "has got a real machine." There doesn't appear to be much sentiment among Democrats to give Hubert H. Humphrey another chance, and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, "isn't running" hard enough.

● The Nixon administration is most vulnerable because of continued inflation and rising unemployment, a "gut issue" among working men and women, but trade unionists today are middle-class, concerned about law and order, disturbed by violence and more conservatively oriented than in the past.

● There are some signs that the country is beginning to emerge from the recession and the inflationary spiral, suggesting that wage and price controls are not necessary at this time.

● Top leaders in the labor movement are considering approaches—such as voluntary arbitration—that woud permit labor to advance without use of the strike.

Mr. Meany, who has long been a strong supporter of the Democrats, was unusually harsh in his criticism of the party, but he made clear his belief that Mr. Nixon would be in serious trouble in 1972 if the "bad" economic picture continued.

At present, the AFL-CIO president said, the Democratic party is in dire straits, worse even than when Dwight D. Eisenhower was President. Mr. Meany added that Mr. Nixon is well aware of the party's plight.

Asked whether the labor federation would set up its own machinery in congressional elections this year and bypass the Democratic organization, Mr. Meany replied: "There just isn't anybody to bypass. . . . We are not concerned with reviving the party. We are concerned with a specific campaign for a specific individual. . . ."

# Editor Convicted In Wisconsin U. Bombing Inquiry

ELKHORN, Wis., Aug. 31 (AP).—An underground newspaper editor was convicted yesterday for refusing to testify before a grand jury investigating the bombing of a University of Wisconsin building last week.

The Milwaukee newspaper, Kaleidoscope, had published an article in which a group calling itself "The New Year's Gang" claimed responsibility for the explosion which killed a physics graduate student and injured three others in the Army mathematics research center on the university's Madison campus.

Although the grand jury's questions were not divulged, Mark Knops, 27, editor of the paper, told newsmen when he was subpoenaed last Thursday that he would refuse to disclose the source of the article.

County court Judge Erwin Zastrov found Mr. Knops guilty of contempt and sentenced him to a term of up to six months in jail.

# *Judge Injured In Bombing Sues Explosives Firm*

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31 (UPI).—A municipal judge who was injured Feb. 2 in a bomb blast that leveled the Shaker Heights police and municipal court building has filed a $100,000 damage suit against the company that sold the explosives used in the blast.

Judge Manuel M. Rocker, who was hospitalized with severe head wounds after the explosion, filed suit in Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court Friday against the Austin Powder Co.

Judge Rocker said he took the action more to warn sellers of arms and explosives of their liability than to recover damages.

According to Shaker Heights police, the powder company sold more than 100 pounds of TNT to Martin Berns, 21, who police believe set the bomb. Berns apparently died in the explosion, although his body was not found. He was once a mental patient.

# *Tate Murder Trial Adjourned Again*

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The Sharon Tate murder trial was adjourned today for a second time so that defendant Susan Atkins, 22, could be reexamined for severe pains she says she is suffering.

Judge Charles H. Older adjourned the trial last Friday when Miss Atkins complained of a severe pain in her right side and dizziness caused by recurring trouble from an ovarian cyst.

Hippie cult leader Charles Manson, 35, Miss Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel, 22, and Leslie Van Houten, 20, are on trial for a series of murders last year, including the killing of film star Sharon Tate.

## 20 Die in Train Crash

SALTA, Argentina, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Twenty persons were killed last night when a freight train hit a crowded bus in this northern mountainous province, police reported. Twenty-one persons were injured, some critically.

# *Los Alamos Director Honored at Retirement*

LOS ALAMOS, N.M., Aug. 31 (UPI).—Dr. Norris A. Bradbury, whose 25 years as director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory almost spanned the history of nuclear development in the United States, received the $25,000 Enrico Fermi Award Saturday at a ceremony marking his retirement.

The ceremony, on the mountaintop birthplace of the atomic bomb in 1945, was attended by congressmen and nuclear experts. Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, presented the award.







# *Texans Aid Their Dying (Fake) Doctor*

ODESSA, Texas, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—A dying Australian who masqueraded as a doctor and ended up in a Texas jail was granted his last wish yesterday—a flight home for a final reunion with his parents.

The pseudo-doctor is 27-year-old Francis Dalgleish, who is said to be suffering from an incurable kidney disease.

Mr. Dalgleish arrived at the nearby oil town of McCamey in early July, said he was Dr. E. I. Maxwell from Alaska, and went to work at the local hospital.

Though he had only limited veterinary experience, he treated more than 50 patients, performed three appendectomies—and no one faulted his work. The town's two regular doctors were both on vacation.

**He Is Unmasked**

After his credentials were checked however, he was put in jail, charged with practicing medicine without a licence. A few days later he became critically ill.

Doctors in Odessa gave him only a few days to live and Mr. Dalgleish said he wanted to see his parents in Townsville, Queensland, Australia, before he died.

Residents of McCamey and Odessa chipped in to pay his $600 air fare home and help meet his bail of $13,500.

Mr. Dalgleish's brother Ian, 25, flew here to complete arrangements. British and Australian authorities waived formalities to grant him an emergency one-way British passport back to Australia.

Ian Dalgleish said before they left yesterday that plans for a reunion at Townsville had been changed. Instead, he said, his brother would be taken straight to a hospital in Sydney and his parents brought there, too.

"We want to get a second opinion on this," Ian said. "As long as he can draw breath there is hope."

# Editor of Overseas Weekly, Target of Army, Resigns

BONN, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The long-time annoyance of officers of the U.S. Army with one of its major gadflies, the Overseas Weekly, has led to the forced resignation of its editor, Curtis Daniell.

Mr. Daniell, 35, had served since 1963 as editor of the Frankfurt-based weekly, which enjoys a reputation as "the GI's friend."

He was asked to resign Thursday by Joseph B. Kroesen, the major stockholder of a California concern, Richter Enterprises, Inc., that bought a controlling interest in the paper last spring.

Reached by telephone today, Mr. Daniell said that under the terms of his resignation agreement, he was not in a position to discuss the issues leading to his departure.

However, Overseas Weekly staff members in Frankfurt said Mr. Kroesen had objected to Mr. Daniell's policy of exposing cases of racial discrimination at Army posts. They also quoted Mr. Kroesen as saying that the editor had "made fun of the generals."

In a telephone interview in Frankfurt, Mr. Kroesen disclosed that he had consulted Gen. James H. Polk, commander of the U.S. Army in Europe at Heidelberg, before he moved against Mr. Daniell. Gen. Polk has frequently voiced irritation with the weekly.

Members of the staff noted that Mr. Kroesen had announced bold plans to expand circulation in the Pacific area and at Army posts in the United States.

The Overseas Weekly sells about 35,000 copies in Europe and about 20,000 in the Pacific area. It has been denied wider circulation by Army commanders, who have refused permission for newsstand sales. A lawsuit on the question filed by the weekly against the United States Secretary of Defense is still pending.

## Gay Marchers, Police Clash

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP).—A homosexual "Gay Power" march ended yesterday in a confrontation with police. One store was looted and a number of demonstrators and passersby were beaten.

When the two-mile march sponsored by the Gay Liberation Front reached Greenwich Village from Times Square, violence erupted between police and demonstrators. The police chased the crowds with raised nightsticks and clubbed several persons.

Some of the crowd broke into a record shop and carried out armloads of the records.

The demonstrators chanted "Gay power" and "Power to the people."

At the height of the disorders, about 700 demonstrators and 100 policemen were in the area.

## Italian Suspect Seized

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Tomaso Buscetta, 42, a reputed Sicilian Mafia leader wanted for questioning in connection with ten murders in Italy, has been arrested in New York, federal agents said Saturday.

## Thant Ends Tito Talks, Leaves for Ethiopia

BELGRADE, Aug. 31 (AP).—UN secretary-general U Thant left here today after a three-day official visit and "very useful" talks with President Tito and other top Yugoslavs.

He took a plane to Rome, from where he will fly to Addis Ababa for an official visit to Ethiopia and to participate in the proceedings of the Organization of African Unity.

# *Strike Warning Issued by UAW*

DETROIT, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock said the union will not hesitate to strike one of the Big Three automakers if a new contract settlement is not reached by Sept. 14, the present contract expiration date.

"We will attempt to work out a contract settlement through collective bargaining at each of the Big Three. If by Sept. 14 we don't have a settlement, then one of the companies will be struck," Mr. Woodcock said at a meeting of 5,000 members of union Local 600.

## *Marine Who Joined Reds Is Back in U.S.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—A 21-year-old marine, who said he went over to the Communist side in Vietnam and spent 18 months with the Viet Cong, returned voluntarily to the United States today, the Marine Corps announced.

It said Pvt. John M. Sweeney of Babylon, N.Y., flew to New York from Sweden with his parents.

He was taken to St. Albans Naval Hospital for a physical examination, after which he will undergo the normal debriefing conducted in cases of this nature, the Marine Corps said.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post



# Voice From the Past

Charles Augustus Lindbergh has played a bewildering variety of roles on the stage of his generation. The gangling youth who electrified the world by his solo flight across the Atlantic; the tragic father of a family afflicted by kidnapping and murder; the advanced aviation technician and pathfinder; the present helper of primitive tribesmen in distress—all of this and more, so closely linked to the haunting prose of his wife, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, made him the subject of serious studies as the archetype of the hero in American life. And now there comes a troubling reminder of another phase of the Lindbergh saga: his part in the vain effort to keep America out of World War II.

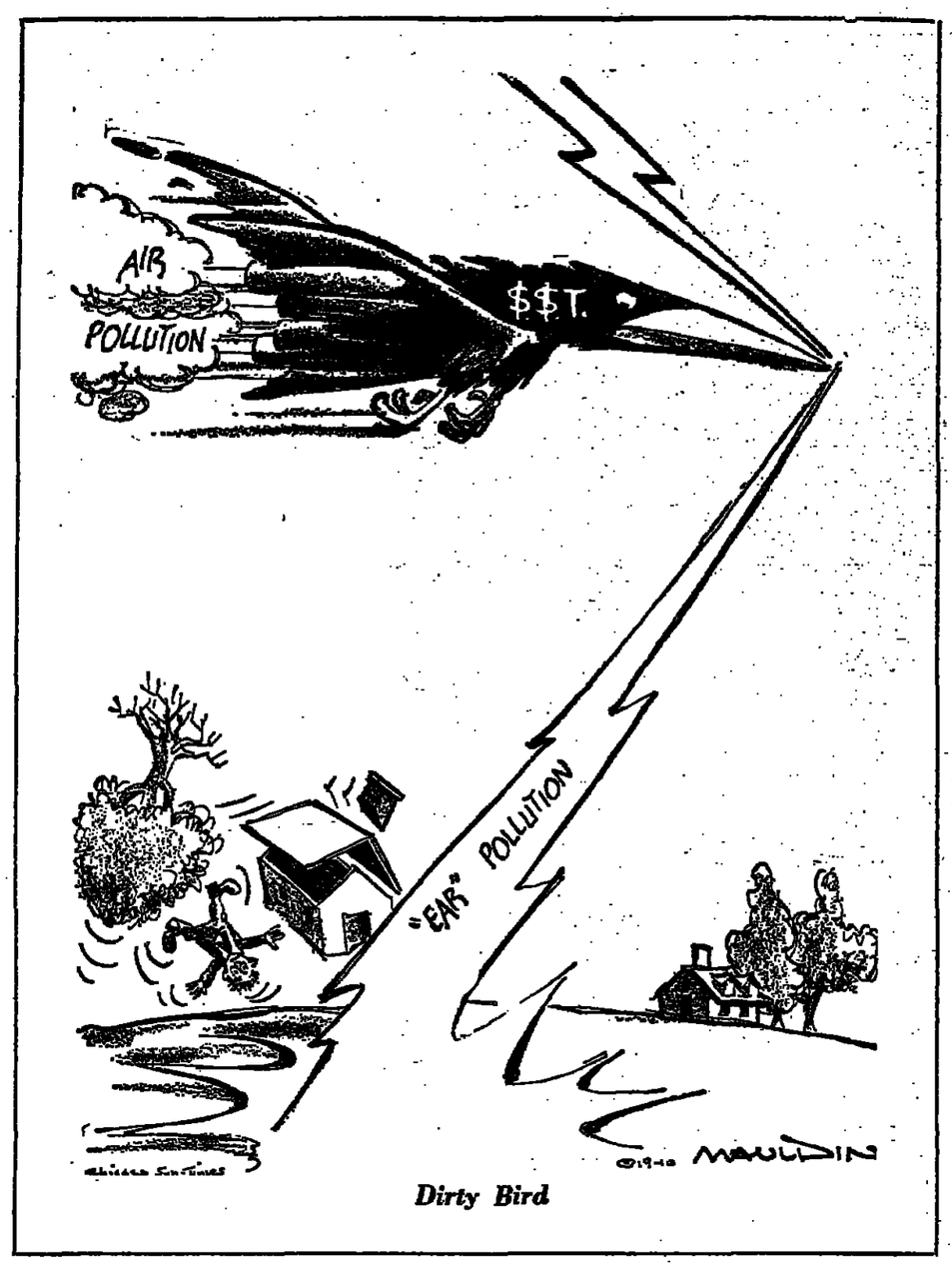
Mr. Lindbergh's journal of this period is to be published at the end of the month. His critics have as yet only a condensed survey of the matter contained in a thousand pages of print. But they also have his introduction, his thoughts, looking back, and they go far to explain the storm he created during the great debate on America's course after the Germans broke into Poland.

"We won the war in a military sense," writes Mr. Lindbergh, "but in a broader sense it seems to me we lost it, for our Western civilization is less respected and secure than it was before."

That Western civilization is less respected and secure than it was in, say, 1930, is indubitably true. But Mr. Lindbergh confuses the effects of the war, and particularly America's participation in it, with what brought on the war. It was Nazi Germany and, to a lesser extent, Fascist Italy and Spain, that made Western civilization an ugly parody of its own values; that showed an obscene and brutal face leering from under a military cap; that turned "Western culture into a phrase of reproach." And to the extent that Japan copied their vices, with its own veneer of buchido, the rulers in Tokyo took on their own, great share of the guilt.

The war left many problems in its wake. But it did not originate them. It speeded certain historical processes, hindered others, and unquestionably—as did other great global struggles, from the Napoleonic wars on down—left millions to question the systems and the ideas that had permitted those vast tragedies to mar the world. Hamlet's dilemma, however—whether or not to take arms against a sea of troubles—cannot be resolved simply by concentrating on the question of taking arms. There is also the sea of troubles. Was there, in fact, any other recourse for the United States in 1940 and 1941?

Mr. Lindbergh, apparently, still minimizes the sea and maximizes the arms. Whether he adheres to his original shallow contention that it was British and Jewish propaganda, and the Roosevelt administration, that led America to its choice is not clear. But this is certainly stated in his journals of the day. It has awakened sharp criticism and alarm in many quarters; for today, similar charges can be heard with respect to current foreign difficulties. Academically, Mr. Lindbergh's contribution to history may throw considerable light upon an era of the past. It is the effect it may possibly have upon the present that is unfortunate.




*Dirty Bird*

# To Keep a Mideast Peace (Cont.)

In an editorial in this space (IHT, Aug. 6) we argued at some length for the idea of a joint Soviet-American peacekeeping force in the Middle East. We put this forth, as we said at the time, not "as a panacea or as a final sure-fire solution, but as something to be tested against the imperatives of the situation and against the merits of other peacekeeping ideas." Since then things have gotten a little ahead of themselves, in our view. First, the idea got caught up last week in one of those Western White House "background" briefings for visiting editors, and was kicked around in the usual anonymous way by a high-level official whose identity we know but cannot reveal under the rules laid down by the White House.

Then the administration apparently got a little edgy about the way it looked in print and began to back away. So there was a rash of headlines that the administration was considering a joint Soviet-American force to police a settlement, if there ever is one, in the Middle East, and then another rash of headlines saying the United States had suddenly cooled on the idea. "The United States has not discussed this with the Soviets or any other government," Mr. Ronald Ziegler said last Thursday. "We are not in the position of pursuing it, nor is there any plan to pursue it."

So where does this leave things—apart from leaving the reading public confused? Our hunch is that it leaves things just about where they ought to be at this stage, with the Nixon administration interested in engaging the Soviet Union in some sort of long-range cooperative participation in the Middle East peacekeeping process, the exact form of which would be impossible to fix at this early stage. There is no inconsistency here. At least we hope there is not, and we say that not out of pride of authorship in the concept but because we thought, and still think, that it makes sense—that in some form it is even inevitable.

And we suspect the administration thinks so, too, assuming there is any validity whatsoever to these White House backgrounders, because the High Official in question is a responsible one and he was speaking with considerable authority. What he said, in effect, was:

That the reality of the Middle East is that the Soviet Union is there;

That the United States has to remain engaged not only politically in the Middle East, but that our presence has to be manifest there in *every* respect;

And that he hoped that as part of any settlement, the Soviet Union as well as the United States would see it in their interests to become part and parcel of that settlement.

Exactly what this means, in practical terms, was left open. But the possibility was very explicitly raised that it could mean involving the United States and the Soviet Union on the ground, in a practical way, to police security arrangements; if that was the view of both sides, it was said, then it would be something which the United States would have to look at very seriously.

If nothing else, this is a large step forward from the time, not too long ago, when administration officials were talking, for background only, of course, of their plans to "expel" the Russians from the Middle East. Now they are saying that the Russians are there—*that is the reality*—and that Moscow will have to play an active role in any enduring settlement.

That is good enough for us, and about all we would have expected, at this point in the proceedings, when we put the idea forth early in August. Obviously, when it is not even clear how serious the Soviets are about a settlement, let alone the parties directly involved, it is too early to be getting down to brass tacks with Moscow or other governments on the nature or deployment of outside security forces to verify and inspect and otherwise help enforce settlement terms.

Although some experts apparently see some grounds for hope in Soviet party leader Brezhnev's new call for "realism" in the Middle East, there are unfavorable signs as well; the cease-fire could hardly have gotten off to a less auspicious start.

But a process is at work, however falteringly. It points—if it points anywhere—to a settlement after long, hard negotiations which can only be sustained if the cease-fire and the military standstill are kept in force. Already a kind of *de facto* U.S.-Soviet cease-fire inspection is taking place, with each of the two great powers relying on its own surveillance techniques to keep the other honest. Out of this could come a habit, a beginning of mutual confidence, and an acknowledgement of mutual interest upon which could be built more elaborate collaboration in other forms. We don't say that any of this will happen—only that the United States should be thinking of ways to help make it happen if there is in fact a shared desire to have it happen at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

# Muddled Mideast Policy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—A summit meeting on the Middle East seems to be shaping up for the United Nations this fall. And while nobody can prejudge the results, neither can anybody doubt the need to raise the level of diplomatic effort.

For the latest statements from the Western White House combine with the shoddy organization of the cease-fire to demonstrate that so far Middle Eastern policy has been the plaything of shallow men, full of adrenalin and high-sounding schemes but barren of serious purpose.

Consider, as an example, the suggestion made at the latest Western White House background briefing for a joint American-Soviet military presence to guarantee a settlement between Israel and the Arabs. It sounds great. It turns out to be a positive menace.

The President himself has repeatedly referred to the Middle East as a powderkeg, like unto the Balkans before World War I. The area seethes with fanatical nationalists, desperate refugees, uncontrolled guerrilla forces, and slightly cracked regimes. Adding Soviet and American troops to that mixture would practically guarantee incidents on a dizzying scale. And on each incident would ride the possibility of World War III.

Besides, the suggestion happens to fly in the face of American policy as enunciated many, many times. It accepts the Soviet military presence in the Middle East which American officials have repeatedly denounced as a threat both to Arab and Israeli independence. And just to make matters worse, the whole idea was broached in the most casual, off-the-cuff fashion without advance notice to the Russians, the Israelis, the Arabs, or even Congress.

The same kind of slapdash approach seems to have attended the organization of the cease-fire. From the outset it was clear that the central problem was to monitor the cease-fire so that the Russians and Egyptians did not use the occasion to put into the Suez Canal some the sophisticated missiles they had been unsuccessfully trying to place there for months.

But the United States accepted an Arab suggestion that the cease-fire begin at midnight. That meant several hours of darkness before and after the deadline—a virtual invitation for the violations which in fact took place. Apparently the staff work on the American side was so sloppy that the advantage of having a cease-fire which began in broad daylight was never even considered.

Similarly with the negotiations themselves. The Arabs wanted talks to begin at the ambassadorial level and at the United Nations headquarters in New York. The Israelis preferred starting at the foreign minister level in a place closer to the Middle East. American diplomats then put forward the clever solution of starting at the ambassadorial level in the United Nations with an understanding that there would follow meetings at the foreign ministers' level.

### *Consultation*

For better or worse, however, it happens that Israel has a constitutional government politically responsible to an elected parliament. Every issue in the negotiations has far-reaching political consequences. And while the foreign minister might have some leeway in dealing with these matters, a mere ambassador does not.

So the Israeli delegate to the United Nations is called home for consultations after a first meeting. He will probably have to be called back again and again, until the talks reach the political level. And the trip home is not just a matter of minutes from some place close to the Middle East. Since the talks are in New York, days are required. And thus the negotiations will move at a snail's pace until the foreign ministers take over next month.

Perhaps there is no other way to proceed. Maybe the issues are so intractable that all ideas, however nutty and ill-prepared, should be surfaced in the hope that something might just work. Maybe the parties are so wedded to hard-line positions that the only way to get things moving is to kick and shove and push in an indiscriminate manner.

But certainly that is not the long-run prescription for settlement. Peace in the Middle East is not apt to be achieved by mere adrenalin any more than the tides of history can be turned by seven maids with seven mops. Statesmanship of a high order is required. And the convergence of top political leaders at the United Nations this fall at least makes that a possibility.

# *Youth and Politics*

By Blair Clark

NEW YORK.—In the next two months the off-year Congressional elections will produce the greatest outpouring of young political workers in our history. The Children's Crusade has not been decimated, far from it. The ranks of the young in politics have swelled and they are now fixtures in many campaigns.

Too much so, think some of those who were "politicized" in the fervent antiwar efforts of presidential 1968. Indeed, there are people who try to package and deliver The Youth to selected candidates. Some politicians this year, however, fear that all those eager young hands ringing doorbells may put off more voters than they turn on. The image has changed in two years. The neat and clean youth of 1968 are no longer "coming home" from their long-haired alienation from family and flag. They have come to remind some of their elders of mindless violence in the streets, of bombs and the shards of "trashing."

### *Release of Energy*

Still, the ferment of the campuses has released the energetic drive against the war and for different "priorities" in this society. It is there to be used. And so, after Cambodia, we got the Princeton plan to release the students this autumn for two weeks of political activism, and it has spread to scores of other campuses.

American politics is the greatest do-it-yourself school there is. There are no rules, very little conventional wisdom (what there is, usually wrong), and it depends on voluntary labor despite the growth industry of professional political management. Until the money comes in to buy and try to manipulate the media, it is strictly amateur, relying on troops of people to perform the tiresome chores of soliciting votes. What better troops than the hordes of the young?

### *The McCarthy Men*

In 1968 they got involved by the hundreds and then thousands in New Hampshire in the McCarthy campaign. In Wisconsin they numbered 13,000 and were a major logistical problem. After that, McCarthy worried about their effect on the campaign, and its effect on them, and wondered why they refused to "hang up their sweatshirts."

In American electoral history the middle-class activists have been in and out, more out than in. Between crises that stirred them they subsided, leaving it to the regulars, sometimes called professionals. They were there for the Progressive movement, for Wilson on war and peace issues and for FDR during the Depression. Then they were middle-aged as well as middle-class. There was no such thing as a youth constituency.

Now there is one, and it is not just because of the future vote at eighteen. In truth we are asking the young to bear too much of the burden of strange foreign wars. And then there is the sense that the mature, those who now hold the torch and the power, have faltered if not failed. What will they have to pass on that is not tarnished and flickering? From this generalized but not universal grown-up guilt comes that preoccupation with the young, and the feeling that they have the right to participate in the political process.

Participation is the word and the cliché. Why leave it to the pros or the old and the tired who haven't done so well? So the youth marches—or rather runs: mimeograph machines, coffee parties and canvasses. They are usually liberals and reformers. They are "in the system."

In a real sense, the young political workers are surrogates for us all, doing the job their elders no longer have time and energy for. To the extent that we leave it to them we are surrendering power to them—let no one deceive himself about that. Yet the gerontocracy of Congress hardly seems threatened. And while 300,000, mostly young, demonstrate within earshot of the White House on Nov. 15, Mr. Nixon watches a football game on television.

These young political activists get too much credit and yet not enough—too much for originating what adults really began and not enough for their hard work and for the ideas they have added. They gave and got a great push from the civil rights movement of the early sixties, when thousands of them went South. Maybe the volunteers of 1968 dimly remembered, but this year's crop cannot recall, the deep tranquillity of the Eisenhower era or the high hopes of Kennedy. They start almost from scratch.

Of course all this youth activism is channeled mainly toward Democrats and a handful of antiwar Republicans, like New York's Senator Goodell. Even though hard-nosed Attorney General Mitchell has softened lately and bowed sympathetically toward the angry young, most of the GOP wants no part of them. But after all, they have Spiro Agnew instead.

*Blair Clark, who served as Senator Eugene McCarthy's national campaign manager in 1968, wrote this article as a Topics column for The New York Times.*

# *The Sidewalk Citizens And Kenyatta's Gamble*

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI. — David Njoroge's usually empty days have been punctuated by a touch of suspense for the past two months.

Each morning, the 20-year-old high school graduate abandons the bit of sidewalk that he occupies the rest of the day and chases down a discarded newspaper. He anxiously scans a small column of six-digit numbers, and then sighs with disappointment.

Njoroge and an estimated 150,000 others are wrapped up in Kenya's unusual version of a national lottery. Here, the prize at stake is a job, one of the most valuable possessions of the poverty-ridden continent of Africa.

Salaried jobs are in short supply in Africa, where young men like Njoroge sit vigilantly in front of banks and shops, hoping to find work.

Every year, hundreds of thousands more pour out of schools or off the farms, only to find that new jobs number only tens of thousands. Those without skills, luck or influential relatives join Njoroge on the sidewalk, steadily raising Africa's already volatile social pressures.

Even Kenya's strong president, Jomo Kenyatta, is beginning to feel the heat. With about 600,000 of its 10 million people earning wages (the rest live from farming), Kenya is better off economically than many of its neighbors. But demands to shake up the economy have been growing.

Kenyatta moved to damp those demands with his sudden, unexpected announcement in late May of a plan to increase the labor force by 10 percent at a single bound. Over the objection of some of the government's key economic advisers, Kenyatta in effect ordered employers to take on 10 percent more workers, needed or not.

In return, all wages were frozen at their current level, and unions were forbidden to strike for 12 months. This is the essence of the Tripartite Agreement, so called because it involves employers, unions and the government.

Kenyatta, determined to increase foreign investment and against more radical measures such as nationalization, admits he is temporizing on unemployment. The 10 percent plan, he says, is short-term relief while "the search for a lasting solution continues."

But it is becoming increasingly clear that the jobs plan will not even provide much temporary relief. In some ways, it could backfire against the government by raising aspirations unjustifiably.

More than 150,000 jobless registered with the government, which is supervising the distribution of the new jobs. But at a confidential meeting last week of labor, government and business officials, it was disclosed that only 27,700 new jobs can be created during the year of Tripartite Agreement.

Registration was handled by the Ministry of Labor, which gave each applicant a number and which summons them to job interviews with the employers by publishing about 50 numbers in the local newspapers every weekday.

When David Njoroge was called in, the job offered turned out to be work on a tea planation for 13 dollars a month, under primitive living conditions. "I did not need the Tripartite Agreement to get that kind of job," he said after turning it down. "I could work there anytime."

Like most young educated Af cans, Njoroge does not want return to the farm, or be a labor He and the others have been to believe that schooling is t path into the cities, into jobs clerks or working for the gover ment.

But that is no longer true. a little-noticed but signifi move earlier this year, Keny government dropped its lo standing requirement that u versity students receiving gover ment aid must offer to work the government for three ye after graduation. The civil ser ice, the country's biggest e ployer, was saying in effect th it had enough educated people.

"A few years ago, if you had college education you could be permanent secretary (top c servant) in a department," s one official here recently. "Th it was assistant permanent secr tary. Then assistant to the ass tant. Now you're lucky to get job at all."

What Kenya does need is skill technicians. But few of the j seekers who enter the labor mark have such skills. Even those wh have been to school—like Da Njoroge—have had a generali schooling. Thus, most of Afri is confronted by the same stran paradox: In an ocean of unem ployment, islands of jobs at t extreme ends of the scale, such architects and plantation fi workers, go begging, because t education system is not yet gear to turning out either architects competent agricultural laborers a foremen.

### *Charge of Bias*

Thus, the employment plan h raised hopes that it cannot po sibly fulfill. Possibly more serio it has lacerated the tribal hostiliti that run deep in this society.

Members of parliament ha begun to make veiled allegatio that the country's dominant tri the Kikuyu, are manipulating t job interviews to get more jo for themselves. Those who a turned down for jobs are not ev subtle. "I was rejected because wasn't a Kikuyu," one job-seek said bitterly.

"Because the Kikuyu do hold many key positions, the charge widely believed," said one Britis businessman here. "But everybod who is turned away, whether quali fied or not, is going to blam their rejection on tribalism, a use that excuse. This could creat a lot of hard feeling on all sides.

Despite all this, there is a chanc that the Tripartite Agreement ma eventually improve the situatio here, some economists feel.

Because of the low rate o productivity by the average Kenya worker, his wages are relativel high, and act as a severe brak on industrial expansion her Wages have been going up by percent a year, gross domesti productivity by six percent and ne employment only by three percen as employers try to keep thei wage bill down.

If employers are convinced tha the government will honor the im plicit promise of the Tripartit Agreement to keep wage increase down to 2 to 3 percent a year ove the next three years, they migh expand their work forces volun tarily, and more effectively, thes economists say.

In that sense, Jomo Kenyatta' gamble may turn out to be bette than it looks at the moment. Bu nobody here thinks that there anything like an easy answer the burden of unemployment.

# Letters

### Gesundheit

I was pleased to read in the Aug. 24 edition of the International Herald Tribune that the National Guard is to be issued automatic M-16 rifles for use in "putting down riots and student disorders."

It is good to know that the military authorities in the U.S. are finally beginning to deal seriously with the multitudinous minority of thrill seekers who seem to thrive on riot stick and buckshot wounds. With any kind of luck at all the "dissident problem" may soon have been alleviated by a few frightened service station attendants in Army uniforms who forgot that their weapons were set on "fully automati when they sneezed.

If accidents of that nature don provide enough firepower to c the job, then some weeken colonel may eventually have t give an official order to fire.

I feel confident, in any cas that the issuance of M-16 rifl to the National Guard will ult mately prove to be the most e fective means yet devised for ri ding our campuses of students a our ghettos of poor people.

It certainly won't be the fir time in history that genocide h been found to be the most e ficient way of dealing with "pro lem" groups, although it may we be the last time.

RICHARD D. CUNINGHAM.
Newmarket, England.

# *International Opinion*

### *The U.S. and Southeast Asia*

Hanoi must be relishing the possibility of further American disadvantage in Indochina, for added American commitment can only generate more exploitable opposition both locally and in the United States—in turn weakening the American position in the newly upgraded talks in Paris.

The task of Mr. Agnew, the super-patriot, emerges as more than one of reassurance. It remains to be seen whether he will be blinded by the glittering vision of secure troops and Vietnamese in South Vietnam to the dangers of bending policies to "secure" its neighbors. The United States has its own dominoes problem.

*—From the Guardian (London).*

# In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 1, 1895

LONDON.—Cricket: The Kent versus Middlesex Match ends in a victory for the latter by an innings. So great an advantage did Middlesex obtain over Kent on Friday last, that very little doubt as to the ultimate result remained. Consequently the attendance at Lord's yesterday to see the finish of the match was moderate not to say meagre. The wicket had worn well considering the number of runs made in the game.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 1, 1920

GENEVA.—At last the League of Nations, the Wilson orphan, has found a place whereon to lay its head. It has bought the Hotel National here and is now installing itself in one of the most attractive buildings in Geneva. The site of the hotel is one of the best in the city, with grand terraces overlooking the Lake of Geneva and facing the mountain of Savoy. It is perhaps fitting that the home be in a neutral country.

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هكذا من الأصل

*Urges Foe to Quit Nancy*

# Chaban-Delmas Says He Risks All, Would Resign if Beaten

BORDEAUX, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas said today that he was risking everything, including the premiership, in a by-election here in which he will be opposed by Radical Socialist leader Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber.

At a press conference here, Mr. Chaban-Delmas called on Mr. Servan-Schreiber to give up the parliamentary seat which he won in Nancy, eastern France, earlier this year.

(Tuesday' morning's Figaro quoted the prime minister as saying that he would ignore Mr. Servan-Schreiber during the campaign if the Radical Socialist leader did not resign his Nancy seat in the Assembly.)

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, who had failed to forge a united non-Communist opposition front against the prime minister, registered as a candidate in the Bordeaux election a few minutes before the deadline at midnight last night.

He has said that if he wins in the Sept. 20 voting, he will give up the National Assembly seat for Bordeaux, keeping his seat in Nancy, and causing a new by-election.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas will also be forced to give up the seat if he wins because of the French law that government ministers may not sit in parliament. The election was caused by the death of Mr. Chaban-Delmas's previous substitute.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who has won successive elections here for 25 years, told the press conference that Mr. Servan-Schreiber would be a "pseudo-candidate" unless he gave up his Nancy seat.

"He risks nothing: If he is beaten he will return to Nancy," said the prime minister, who is also mayor of Bordeaux.

"But if the prime minister that I am, and the mayor of Bordeaux that I am, is beaten, in the next hour he will be neither prime minister nor mayor of Bordeaux any more," he added.

"On one side there is a man who risks nothing and on the other a man who risks everything," the prime minister said.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas is an early favorite to win the election.

The non-Communist opposition has also put itself in an unfavorable light by its public bickering and inability to form a united front here.

# 3 Algerians Hijack Plane To Yugoslavia

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Three Algerians, waving guns and knives and claiming they wanted to live in "a real Socialist country," today forced an Algerian Airlines plane with 33 persons aboard to fly them to Yugoslavia following an unsuccessful bid to land in Albania.

The Convair-640 twin-engine turboprop touched down at the Adriatic coast city of Dubrovnik at 9:25 a.m. after a flight from Algeria with stopovers in Italy, airport officials said.

The three men, all about 30, immediately asked for political asylum, officials said.

**Albania, Not Algeria**

"We did it because we don't agree with our Socialist regime," one of them told an airport official. "We wanted to come to live in a real Socialist country, Albania."

The hijackers seized the plane on a domestic flight from Annaba, Algeria, and ordered the crew to fly to Cagliari, Sardinia to refuel.

They released some passengers in Cagliari and landed in Brindisi, Italy, before heading for Albania.

But Albanian authorities denied the aircraft permission to land either at the coastal city of Vlore or the capital, Tirana, Yugoslav officials said.

Holding a long dagger at Capt. Dagubert da Costa-Rios's throat, the trio then gave orders to fly up the coast to Dubrovnik.

"Please don't notify the Algerian Embassy in Belgrade," one of the hijackers told an airport official. "Our families might get into trouble at home if the authorities knew. That's why we don't want to give out our names."

Airport officials denied reports from Algiers that the men had been arrested. They said the three were questioned by Yugoslav immigration officials and later taken to Interior Minister headquarters for interrogation.

The plane's crew drove to a Dubrovnik hotel to sleep, but the passengers—because they had no passports—had to remain in the airport transit lounge, officials said.

The pilot said he was "utterly exhausted" by his ordeal.

The airliner, witth all its passengers—minus the hijackers—took off tonight from Dubrovnick, heading for Algiers.

## U.S. at Salonika Fair

ATHENS, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The United States, for the first time in five years, is an exhibitor at the Salonika Trade Fair, which opened here Saturday. In addition, 19 other nations are represented. The U.S. exhibit at the 35th edition of the fair centers on the moon landing.

# *Ex-Chief Justice Is Elected as Ghana President*

ACCRA, Ghana, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Edward Akufo-Addo, a 64-year-old former chief justice, was elected president of Ghana today.

He is the country's first president since the 1966 military coup that toppled President Kwame Nkrumah.

The British-trained lawyer was chosen by secret ballot among the 104-member electoral college. He beat his only rival, 69-year-old Isaac Asafu Adjaye, by 123 votes to 35.

To stand for election, candidates had to be nominated by ten members of the college. The three other candidates failed to muster sufficient support.

The ruling Progress party, with 105 members of Parliament, decided the election by supporting Mr. Akufo-Addo, a long-time friend of Premier Kofi Busia.

The president will have no executive powers. He is elected every four years and can only serve two terms.

In 1964 he and two other supreme court judges were dismissed when they brought in a not guilty verdict in the case of five men charged with treason against the Nkrumah regime. He became chief justice after the fall of Mr. Nkrumah two years later.

# African Leaders At Addis Ababa For OAU Summit

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 31 (UPI).—President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Premier Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho arrived here today to attend the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit scheduled to open tomorrow.

This brought the number of heads of state and government gathered here for the event so far to 11. Nigeria's Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon and the Sudan's Maj. Gen. Gaafar Numeiri were due this afternoon on the same flight from Khartoum.

Other heads also were expected to arrive later today and tomorrow morning, OAU officials said.

OAU Secretary-General Diallo Telli said last week he expected about 21 heads of state and government to participate in the parley.



Associated Press

**ANNIVERSARY HONOR—Two sides of a new 1,000-lire coin (worth about $1.60) being struck to celebrate the first centenary of Rome as the capital of Italy. The head of the coin bears a profile of Concordia, Jupiter's daughter, in whose honor there were many temples in Rome. The reverse bears a reproduction of the ovoidal pattern on the pavement of Rome's Piazza del Campodoglio (Capitol Square).**

# Unions Try To End U.K. Auto Walkout

LONDON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—National labor officials and industrial leaders stepped up behind-the-scenes efforts today to settle a damaging "unofficial" strike of 5,000 key auto-parts workers.

Beyond its snowballing damage to Britain's embattled automotive industry, the strike at the G.K.N.-Sankey components plant at Wellington, Shropshire, may become a watershed issue in the fight against inflation.

The militant Wellington workers are holding out for higher wages against the advice of union officials. The three-week-old walkout has idled more than 20,000 workers in car, truck and tractor factories around the country, has prevented 22,000 new vehicles from being rolled out, and is costing at least $7 million a day in lost pay and profits.

It is expected that the Wellington wildcat strike will be discussed when Prime Minister Edward Heath meets with Vic Feather, secretary general of the Trades Union Congress tomorrow.

Mr. Feather's visit at the prime minister's residence tomorrow afternoon was arranged some weeks ago for a conversation on inflation, the cost of living, wage claims, strikes, the cost of labor disputes, productivity, and related issues.

The 10-week-old Conservative government and organized labor are far apart in their views on how to battle inflation, and it is considered unlikely that Mr. Heath and Mr. Feather will find much common ground in their talks.

The Wellington auto-parts workers' strike provides arguments for either side. Mr. Feather may want to cite it as an example of how restive the labor rank and file has become because of the soaring cost of living, and the prime minister may point to the strike as evidence for the need of stronger trade-union leadership.

**Canada UAW Gets Strike Vote**

WINDSOR, Ontario, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Members of the United Auto Workers union in Canada authorized the union's leadership to call a strike against the big three car manufacturers if no contract settlement is reached this week.

The unions' agreement with Ford of Canada Ltd., Chrysler Canada Ltd. and General Motors ends on Sept. 14, and the 46,000 workers affected by the decision will be elegible to strike from Sept. 15, the union said.

# Rebel Tijerina Says U.S. Jailers Tortured Him

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31 (NYT).—Reies Lopez Tijerina, the Mexican-American leader, has charged that he has been tortured, denied medical attention and kept in solitary confinement in a federal prison facility for seven months.

In a request for a writ of habeas corpus, Tijerina told Judge William Becker in United States District Court here that he "lives under the shadow of terror, panic and torture, afraid for his life."

"All of this is being done [to Tijerina] on account of his race and his position of leadership for the rights of Chicano people," his petition requesting the writ said.

Judge Becker on Thursday ordered the director of the United States Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Mo., to show why the writ should not be granted. Dr. P. J. Ciccone, director of the medical center, said he would reply showing why Tijerina should be held.

Tijerina is serving a federal sentence for assaulting two Forest Service rangers in 1966. He is also under state sentence on charges stemming from an attack on a rural courthouse in New Mexico in 1967.

## 677 Arrested in Seoul For Having Long Hair

SEOUL, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The South Korean police have begun cracking down on long-haired youngsters and other "hippie-style" youths in a campaign against "decadent elements harmful to public morals."

Foreigners are granted no exception. The national police have asked immigration authorities not to allow anyone with long hair to enter the country unless he agrees to have his hair cut at the airports. Police rounded up 677 youths, mostly teen-agers, in Seoul Saturday.

# *BBC Closes Office in India; Expected to Go to Pakistan*

By Dilip Mukerjee

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31 (WP).—After 30 years in India, the British Broadcasting Corp. has closed down its office in compliance with an order from the Indian government.

The BBC's correspondent, Ronald Robson, is expected to move to neighboring Pakistan, where BBC is relocating its South Asian headquarters.

This is the first time India has taken such a step against any foreign news organization. A representative of the Red Chinese news agency, Hsin Hua, was ordered out of the country in the early 1960s, just before the Sino-Indian conflict erupted in the border regions of the Himalayas. There also have been several instances of India and Pakistan expelling each other's newsmen, but the BBC situation is different.

The BBC's expulsion raises the issue whether India, which prides itself on being an open society, is willing to allow freedom of comment to outside observers.

India's case against the BBC is that it exceeded the bounds of legitimate comment by allowing avant garde film maker Louis Malle, of France, to show a series of films on BBC television. The films concentrate on such aspects of Indian life as Calcutta's slums and primitive sexual customs among tribal people.

**'Systematic Denigration'**

The first Malle film was shown by BBC on June 10, and subsequent installments followed weekly. The Indian High Commission in London claims to have received many letters from Indians living in Britain as well as others expressing concern about the effect such "systematic denigration" of India might have on already strained race relations in the United Kingdom.

A protest was made to the BBC, pointing out that the impression left by Mr. Malle's film was that India is "unredeemable." But the BBC did not agree with this assessment. India asked for an apology and cancellation of the remaining Malle installements.

Eventually, the BBC offered to soothe New Delhi's feelings by publicizing the concern voiced by Indians about these films. Once Mr. Malle's series ended, BBC undertook to arrange a discussion on them in which the Indian mission in London was to be invited to participate.

The BBC also agreed to consult with the Indian mission on future programs on India and offered to fly out a senior official to New Delhi to go over the entire problem with government representatives. These offers were rejected.

New Delhi declared that the BBC had to choose between showing the Malle installments and terminating its operations in India.

India has had longstanding misgivings about the BBC. These derive to a large extent from an association in Indian minds between the BBC's current criticisms and those made by some Britons before independence that Indians were unfit to govern themselves.

Adverse comments from Britain annoy Indians far more than those made by any other foreigners—part of the love-hate relationship between Britain and its former colonies.

**Hungary Expels Mikes**

VIENNA, Aug. 31 (UPI).—George Mikes, the Hungarian-born English humorist, said today he was "expelled" from Hungary while collecting material for a television film and book.

Mr. Mikes said the Hungarian Foreign Ministry told him Saturday that he was "requested to leave" and "made it clear that the consequences would be very grave indeed" if he ignored the "request." He arrived here yesterday.

# Boeing-747 Engines Will Be X-Rayed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—An explosion and fire in the engine of an Air France Boeing-747 jumbo jetliner has prompted a government order to X-ray the engines of the 400-passenger jetliners.

The Federal Aviation Administration ordered the inspection after a meeting with the airlines Aug. 26. The purpose of the X-ray is to check for any possible misalignment of the engine turbine assembly.

The investigation was triggered by an explosion and fire in the engine of an Air France jumbo jetliner over Newfoundland Aug. 17. The blast damaged a second engine. None of the 168 passengers were injured, but the plane, en route to Paris from Montreal, was forced to land at New York.

Sixty 747 jumbo jets are being flown by American, United, Pan American, Trans World, Continental, Lufthansa, Japan Air Lines, Al Italia and Air France.

The engines are built by Pratt & Whitney. The Boeing Co. said the problems on the 747 are similar to the problems of any new airplane.

"There has been absolutely no compromise with safety," and the problems in the engine "are being met and overcome," a spokesman for Boeing said.

A spokesman for Pratt & Whitney said a misalignment in the Air France engine was "made on the assembly line" and "just happened in that one engine."

In a letter to the FAA, the National Transportation Safety Board also urged the FAA to take action "to resolve this most serious matter."

The board said the FAA should check the records of 250 jumbo jet engines, "as they relate to critical fits and clearances," of the affected turbine assemblies and take immediate steps toward eliminating some of the "possible factors" that may have triggered the explosion.

The engines of the 747 have been plagued with a series of problems since the first flight, in January. They have ranged from a heat problem to a failure to live up to fuel-consumption specifications.

## Obituaries

# Dallas' Sheriff Decker Dies; Rode in Kennedy Motorcade

DALLAS, Aug. 31 (NYT).—James Eric (Bill) Decker, sheriff of Dallas County for the last 22 years, died in Baylor Hospital here Saturday. He would have been 72 on Monday.

Mr. Decker was riding in the first car of the motorcade carrying President Kennedy through Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. He was to have taken custody of Mr. Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, but instead ended up with Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub operator who killed Oswald in the basement of the Dallas police station.

During Ruby's trial five prisoners escaped from the Dallas jail. Although they were recaptured, the escape subjected Mr. Decker to much criticism.

Mr. Decker was credited by some for the ambush that ended the careers of Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow on May 23, 1934, beside an east Louisiana swamp road. He told officers where to wait for the desperadoes, and later would only admit "somebody told me" where to set up the ambush.

When he appeared before the Warren Commission investigating the Kennedy assassination, Mr. Decker was asked to give a history of his life.

"I was chief deputy sheriff for Dallas County 14 years prior to that [election as sheriff in 1949]," he replied. "Prior to that I was chief deputy constable since 1924. Prior to that I was in the courthouse as a court clerk. Prior to that I was an elevator operator in the courthouse. That's my life."

**Abraham Zapruder**

DALLAS, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Abraham Zapruder, 65, who made one of the few motion pictures of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, died yesterday of cancer.

Mr. Zapruder's pictures were shown to the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination, and at the trial of Clay L. Shaw, ultimately acquitted in New Orleans of a charge of conspiracy in connection with the Kennedy killing. Mr. Zapruder sold his pictures to Life magazine for $25,000.

## *Dr. Ralph Sockman, Methodist Leader*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, 80, pastor emeritus of Christ Church, Methodist, died Saturday in his home after a brief illness.

As recently as five weeks ago, Dr. Sockman had preached a sermon as a visiting pastor. When he retired from the pulpit of Christ Church, he had held the pastorate for 44 years and eight months.

He filled the church with parishioners and visitors week after week, many of the latter attracted by his voice over the radio and curious to see him in person. He preached to uncounted thousands Sunday after Sunday, beginning in 1928, when he first appeared on the National Radio Pulpit, a program of the National Broadcasting Company.

The sermons, delivered in a highly personal way, brought in an average of 30,000 letters a year, inspiring David Sarnoff, board chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, now the RCA Corporation, to refer to him as "broadcasting's most durable character." The occasion for the comment was his final sermon on the program on March 25, 1962, ending 34 years at the microphone.

Through the many books he wrote and through his work in many areas he was a household name throughout the world.

Dr. Sockman was internationally known as president of the Carnegie Foundation's Church Peace Union, president of the board of World Peace of the Methodist Church, and a member of the central committee of the World Council of Churches.

## N. Italy Blast Kills 2

MODENA, Italy, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Two workers were killed and six injured today when an explosion ripped through a gunpowder factory. The cause of the explosion was not immediately known. Exactly 36 years ago today, a similar explosion took place in the factory and two workers were killed.

# *Spain Prepares Cholera Vaccine On Large Scale*

MADRID, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Spanish health experts are convinced that cholera will reach Europe, and have one million doses of vaccine ready, a health official said today.

Dr. Antonio Muro, director of preventive medicine in the Spanish Health Directorate, said that up to six million doses of vaccine are in production, and 60,000 people have already been vaccinated at Spanish ports of entry.

Spain set up a national anti-cholera network in 1966. So far no case has been reported in Spain, he added.

**Israel Cases Total 36**

JERUSALEM, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Five more cholera cases were confirmed today, bringing the total reported in Israel and Israeli-held territory to 36, Health Ministry officials said tonight.

**21 Held in Nice**

NICE, Aug. 31 (AP).—Twenty-one persons who entered France from cholera-dangerous places without vaccination certificates are being detained for a five-day period, health authorities said today.

## Judge Killed by Man He Found Insane

MUNICH, Aug. 31 (AP).—A 59-year-old judge was shot dead today in his office by a man police said had been committed to a mental institution by the judge.

Police said questioning of the slayer indicated it was an act of revenge. The former mental patient entered the judge's office and opened fire with a pistol.

## 2. European Women

# English Lib Groups Seek End to Discrimination in Jobs, Education

By Nadeane Walker

LONDON.—In the 16th century Sir Walter Raleigh, according to the legend, spread his velvet cloak over a mud puddle so that Queen Elizabeth I could step across it without getting her shoes dirty. Today's Englishman does not seem to belong to the same gallant race. When the Englishwoman won the right to vote the hard way, she lost her right to remain an object of chivalry, or so she is told.

Like her counterpart in America, the Englishwoman is preparing to fight for her economic, legal and social rights. She has grounds for bitter complaint of discrimination in education, job training, opportunities and pay, political representation and some lingering legal bias.

On the face of it, she has made gains in the past few years. A government bill to give her equal pay was announced early this year, and the Abortion Act which went into effect two years ago makes, it possible (although not easy) to have a free, legal abortion on social as well as health grounds.

In reality, the picture is not so rosy. The equal pay law will not go into effect for another five years, and union women foresee "a hell of a fight" to prevent employers from offering women 55 to 75 percent less than men in similar jobs.

This means that half of the 8 to 9 million English women who work full-time (37 percent of the female population, half of them married) earn no more than £10 ($24) a week. The British wage scale is low by U.S. standards, but since only 9 percent of Englishmen earn less than £15 ($36), it is an obvious measure of sex discrimination.

Hailed as a victory for women's rights, the Abortion Act of 1968 made abortion legal if two doctors agreed that a woman's physical or mental health was in danger, if there were substantial risk that the baby would be deformed or handicapped or if the mother's family would suffer unduly (because of poverty, inadequate housing, etc.).

Figures in March this year showed that legal abortions in England and Wales were running at nearly 75,000 a year. The total includes many foreign women taking advantage of the law.

However, the Englishwoman may still find it difficult to get an abortion if she lives in a conservative area of the country. And the woman who can afford to pay for a private clinic is at an advantage.

A leader of England's most promising feminist movement sees the issue as economic. "I don't see things as a man versus woman contest," said Daisy Nolan, of the National Joint Action Committee (NJAC) for Women's Equal Rights. "There's got to be militancy in the factories to enforce equal pay."

However, a member of the Women's Liberation Workshop, the country's most militant feminist group, complains: "Englishmen just plain hate women. Feminine oppression here is more blatant than in America. There is no space for a woman to show anything positive. Women are isolated in England as nowhere else."

Joyce Butler, a Labor MP, has cried out in the House of Commons: "Women are fed up with being exploited as pretty birds when young and silly moos (cows) when older!"

Christopher Norwood, a former Labor MP and joint chairman of NJACC, has made himself a sort of champion of women's rights. He has said, only half jokingly, "What I read in the Sunday newspapers about those American women's organizations puts the fear of God in me. But let's face it, men have had economic dominence here and they are reluctant to surrender it." In fact, the Englishman is likely to hold the American female up as a horrible example.

Segregation of the sexes begins at school, and authorities flatly state that schools do not provide equal opportunities for girls. "They are taught different values as if they were to live in different societies," says one report. For example, 86 percent of girls but only 47 percent of boys get sex education at school.

Because it is assumed that girls will "just get married," they are discouraged from higher education and training. At 18, only 26 percent (against 45 percent of boys) are still at school; only two percent of the girls are apprenticed to trades, as opposed to 43 percent of the boys. Even before this stage, inadequate laboratories, equipment and teaching of science and mathematics at girls' schools makes it unlikely they can qualify for university admission in these subjects.

In 1963, only two percent of the girls leaving the English equivalent of high school went on to universities (the women's colleges at Oxford and Cambridge are smaller and poorer than the men's). Medical schools limit girls to 10 percent of the available places.

### The Statistics

Statistics show .02 percent women chemical engineers; .06 percent civil engineers; 2.9 percent lawyers; 4.1 percent architects. Women supply 58.8 percent of the country's teachers, but two-thirds of them are nongraduates teaching in primary schools. A quarter of all working women are typists, stenographers and secretaries.

"In the two professions where women outnumber men, teaching and social work, both are abysmally rewarded," Sunday Times writer Hugo Young has pointed out.

Segregation of the sexes does not end with schooldays. England is rife with men's clubs where ladies may not enter, unless to their segregated room. The retirement of the ladies to the salon while the men sit on over port and cigars after dinner is a British custom that may be dying, but it's not dead yet. Neither is the Englishman's inclination to think of himself as "lord and master."

If letters to the editor columns are to be believed, most women do not know what their husbands earn, and joint bank accounts for married couples are few and far between.

Only 3.8 percent of mortgages in this country are granted to women. They must have a male guarantor for installment buying. There are only six female bank managers in the country, despite the fact that half of the 100,000 employees of the five biggest banks are women. The Stock Exchange refuses to admit women members, though 55 percent are in favor; a 75 percent majority is needed. The number of women in politics is declining; out of the 620 members of Parliament, only 26 are women (there were 28 in the last Parliament under the Labor government).

The legal background of sex discrimination goes back to English Common Law, on which American law is based. In 1765 Sir William Blackstone explained the position thus: "The husband and wife are one person in law; the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage." In other words, the husband and wife were one, and the husband was that one. Her property became his; he could squander it without her consent, but she could do nothing without his.

English suffragettes were subjected to imprisonment, forced feeding and even martyrdom when Emily Davidson was killed after, as a suffrage protest, she threw herself in front of the king's racehorse at Epsom Derby in 1913.

Women gained the general right to vote in the Representation of the People Act of 1918 giving equal suffrage rights to men and women. This act was followed by several others on the same subject, culminating in 1928 Representation of the People Act which lumped all the legislation together.

Some protection of the wife's property was provided by the Married Woman's Property Act of 1882, and the Law of Property Act of 1925 and Law Reform (Married Women and Tortfeasors) Act of 1935, finally made a wife an individual regarding property, but fathers still have the right to decide the religion and education of children.

The shortage of nursery facilities for working mothers is so acute that a two-year wait for a place is normal and only 7 percent of preschool children can be cared for in public and private nursery schools. One authority has stated that "the chronic poor health of some women should be attributed to the impossibility of their ever being able to have either time off or a holiday." Twice as many women are taken to hospitals after attempting suicide as men, a dramatic protest against their situation, according to G.M. Carstairs in the Reith Lectures of 1964.

### Worst Enemies

The Women's Liberation Workshop, in existence about two years, claims 300 members, mostly in small neighborhood groups, and is about the only thing comparable to America's radical feminists. Its aim is to make women aware. A spokeswoman says, "Our worst enemies are the women journalists, who help to keep us down." The workshop has decided, because interviewers often pick on sensational points to play up to readers, to charge a £25 ($60) fee for letting journalists in.

The girls, nearly all young and attractive, meet in a large studio apartment in a poor area of North London, and publish a monthly newsletter called Shrew, designed to break down the isolation between women by discussing the ideas and aims of the women's liberation movement.

Their only public demonstrations so far have consisted in picketing the Miss World contest ("typical female exploitation") and protesting with banners, a cardboard coffin and a lewd lady made of balloons at the Festival of London Stores on Oxford Street ("a commercial sex festival").

The first event got a lot of TV and press coverage but the girls admit, "our communications broke down." Shrew said of the store protest: "We were interrupted by a guy in a morning coat and found ourselves on the pavement, giggling and exhausted, just 15 minutes after we entered the store."

The WLW also sent six women to try to take over a meeting advertised as an open debate on revolutionary ideas at Goldsmith's College in London in 1969. England's black power leader Michael X was the main speaker. When the women stood up and demanded a hearing on the oppression of women, "we were booed loudly, asked to strip," and assailed with even ruder suggestions.

A much stronger, more hard-headed, logical and methodical movement is the National Joint Action Campaign Committee for Equal Rights for Women. It can claim an association of more than 300,000, for many groups and big unions lend their support to the NJACC umbrella. It all started with a strike for equal pay by 187 women and three men in Ford's sewing machine shops which got nationwide sympathy.

### Turning Point

"That was the turning point; in six months the movement had snow-balled, and in May last year, in Trafalgar Square, we held our first public feminist demonstration since the suffragettes," Daisy Nolan explains. She is a skilled technician in telecommunications "but had to fight to get there." The NJACC has a five-point charter aimed at removing sex discrimination on all fronts.

Sir Walter Raleigh
. . . another era

Christopher Norwood, the joint chairman, says that women's education should be expanded faster than men's until the gap is closed; this should be done through legislation with enforcement procedures. Local government authorities should be obliged to provide nursery facilities for working mothers, as nurseries attached to factories "will only attach the women to their employers." He adds bluntly that some local authorities are totally opposed to women going out to work at all.

The equal pay bill will not benefit more than a third of working women, Mr. Norwood reckons; for the rest, "it's just a bit of window dressing." So he wants a better bill. With financial equality, he feels women would be in a position to fend for themselves, and he believes that legal discrimination will be eliminated within a few years.

The Fabian Research Series of 1968 reports that "discrimination against women remains in overt and subtle forms . . . but (unlike racial discrimination) it is not a matter for concern to liberal opinion. Many men and some fortunate women remain unaware of its extent, for they are conditioned to accept prejudiced attitudes."

Of low pay for women, a wife who has served for a long time as an unpaid family counselor, remarked airily, "I don't shed any tears for them; most women aren't even worth £10 a week, anyway."

### English Father

Faced with statistics on educational discrimination against girls, an English father of a son and a daughter said, "Oh, well, girls don't care about science anyway."

Few Englishwomen would go as far as H.R., a member of the women's liberation movement in Peckham Rye, who wrote this bitter manifesto for Shrew: "I belong to the lowest form of human life on this planet—the human female. She is a mindless, abject, trivial, lethargic, sycophantic, painted object . . . She is a sucker. She is treacherous and cowardly, for when she sees women attacked for protesting about their condition, hers is the shrillest 'dike' scream . . . the human female begins to decay at 15 . . . She doesn't live life, she ages it."

More typical was the comment of a teacher. She thought equal pay was already in force, or would be this year. "I feel sorry for some of my friends who would like to work but can't because of young children," she offered. "I don't feel oppressed myself, but I guess we women really should stick together and help each other."

# *The Twenties Are Roaring Again*

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Aug. 31.—"Les Années Folles"—or the Roaring Twenties—are back. Those were the days of Gertrude Stein, Arts Déco furniture, Stravinsky's ballet "Chant du Rossignol" with costumes and decor by Henri Matisse and "Yes, We Have No Bananas," sung by Joséphine Baker at the Folies Bergère.

Now, we are in for more, thanks to decorators, fashion designers and sharp-eyed collectors.

A couple of days ago, a man walked into Oxeda's, the oldest antique jewelry store on the Rue Saint-Honoré, and bought all the 1925 baubles in sight. In the loot was an exquisite black lacquer vanity case, fastened with a diamond torsade and signed Cartier.

"Only a year ago, you couldn't give that kind of thing away," said Eva Oxeda, whose husband, Edmond, inherited the family business. "Now, we can't buy them fast enough. There is such a demand for 1925 jewelry that prices have doubled in the last six months.

"Fashions have a lot to do with it. When Chanel launched the long chains, we were out of chains in a matter of days. Now, I think the new clothes go well with 1925 jewelry. I think the fad was spurred by the Americans," Mrs. Oxeda added. "They're always ahead of everybody else and they started coming a year ago. Last spring, the French followed."

**Two typical brooches from the Twenties: above, one by Raymond Templier; right, one from Boucheron.**

At Cartier's, the newly hired designer Frédérique Dauphin-Meunier said she is preparing a collection which will be strongly influenced by the Twenties.

"I'm looking through our old books and getting ideas," she said. "I'm reviving onyx and crystal, which were typical of that period, as 1925 was Cartier's great moment and I feel it's right to revive it."

Mrs. Dauphin-Meunier, who is 35, claims she has no hang-ups about the Twenties, "but there's something modern in the Twenties' jewelry. Take the combination of crystal and diamonds, for instance. It may sound bizarre. In fact, it makes diamonds terribly easy to wear and not at all *nouveau riche*."

Van Cleef and Arpels had no less than five 1925 boxes in their window this morning. One was a black enamel powder box, edged with a geometric pattern combining amber, lapis-lazuli and diamonds. (Blue, orange and black was the strongest color combination in those days.)

"We find there's quite a demand for them all of a sudden," a Van Cleef sales lady said. "We also sell a lot of men's watches which go back to the Twenties, especially the *montres squelettes*." The "skeleton watches" were pocket watches set in a solid slab of crystal with the insides showing. The rim was often solid diamonds.

### Confirmation

At Chaumet's, Philippe Rophé also confirmed that 1925 jewelry was back. "Until recently, none of our customers would have them," he said. "They were just old enough to look *démodé*. We dismantled a lot of 1920 jewelry to get back the stones, which were of rare quality and always set into platinum. It now seems a shame."

At the Flea Market, prices for 1925 jewelry are already sky-high but the objects and furniture can still be had.

It is hard to tell how the whole thing started but everybody, somehow, seems to be working in the same direction. The Bauhaus exhibition last year certainly shed interesting light on the Twenties. The decor André Levasseur did for the play "Désiré" last winter showed that 1925 could be pure and pleasant.

Home furnishings designers are bringing out old Poiret patterns and metal fabrics that will go on display at the next Salon des Antiquaires at the end of September.

All we need now is to bring back the tango.

# Music: The Sienese Sound

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy, Aug. 31.—The Settimana Musicale Senese, the week of music in Siena that for almost three decades has been Italy's most distinguished small festival, has been undergoing a process of renewal in recent years. After the death of Count Guido Chigi Saracini, founder and patron of the festival, the organization had, as artistic director, a gifted young musicologist, Mario Fabbri, for several seasons. Last year was an interregnum; and this year a new artistic director, Luciano Alberti, a well-known critic, has taken over. Alberti has continued and extended Fabbri's process of rejuvenation of the Settimana, and his guiding hand is making itself felt.

This year's inaugural concert was in the courtyard of the Palazzo Pubblico, Siena's ancient and beautiful city hall. The London Sinfonietta, appearing for the first time in Italy, was conducted by Luciano Berio, whose "Melodrama" was receiving its European premiere. Though this work appeared last on the program it should perhaps be mentioned first—to get it out of the way. "Melodrama" is part of a longer work entitled "Opera," which was staged for the first time only a few weeks ago at Santa Fe. "Opera" here apparently means works, as in *opus, opera*, because it is not an opera in the sense of "La Traviata" or "Carmen," obviously. If anything, it is an anti-opera, and the section we heard Thursday night—a long solo for tenor with slight accompaniment—was intended as a parody of certain aspects of the operatic world. The parody was not incisive, and the work made no impression, despite the best efforts of the virtuoso tenor Herbert Handt.

Handt, the London Sinfonietta, and Berio were heard to better advantage in Berio's skillful arrangement of Monteverdi's "Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda," in which soprano Cathy Berberian and baritone Claudio Strudthoff also took part. Handt's impassioned declamation gave the noble music a dramatic modernity, at times in contrast with Berio's rather strait-laced conducting.

Strudthoff was the soloist in Goffredo Petrassi's "Beatitudes," composed last year, a sober, affecting piece. The other contemporary works on the program were Bruno Maderna's gentle, Mediterranean "Serenata No. 2" and Franco Donatoni's wispish "Etwas Ruhiger im Ausdruck," both of which were superbly performed by the Sinfonietta, a dedicated group of magnificent artists, including such well known figures as horn-player Barry Tuckwell.

The Sinfonietta and Berio, in the second concert of the Settimana, held in the elegant white-and-gold music room of Palazzo Chigi Saracini, paid homage to Cathy Berberian, who began the evening with Stravinsky's "Pribautki" in Russian, then performed—with her usual brio and virtuosity—Berio's "Sequenza III" for solo voice (has any voice besides Berberian's ever attempted it?) and, finally, Berio's settings of folk songs, which demand a series of voices, all of which the soloist produced. It was a festive evening, received with heartfelt applause, which Miss Berberian repaid with several encores, folksongs sung without accompaniment, simply and irresistibly.

Now the Siena festival turns to music of the past—Mussorgsky, Mercadante, Tartini—after this exceptional and often successful departure from the Settimana's traditional fare.



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PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1970



# ornfeld Back on IOS Board

By Carl Gewirtz

RIS, Aug. 31.—A brief hand- and a three-paragraph ment late this afternoon of- r ended the bitter and much- ized struggle of Bernard feld to regain some control Investors Overseas Services, ompany he founded 14 years

return for a seat on the any's executive committee, is responsible for day-to-day tions of the mutual fund lex. Mr. Cornfeld agreed to the suits he had filed against und company officials includ- OS chairman Sir Eric Wynd- White, as well as his demand a shareholders meeting to a new board of directors.

king behind the settlement riday's report that IOS losses ued to climb in the second er, totalling $25.86 million for irst six months of the year erating expenses mounted and continued to decline.

rring the agreement was the edge that the legal battle Mr. eld had initiated would not n rebuilding flagging investor lence in the company's

ffected by today's agreement status of a proposed loan to y International Controls Corp. w Jersey. Mr. Cornfeld has suit in New Jersey requesting injunction to prevent the action. He has charged that of the loan would give ICC ol of IOS.

officials said this afternoon the loan is "still a subject of ssion." Sir Eric refused to add at, stating that "I never talk negotiations when they're in ess."

e statement issued today said "Mr. Cornfeld stated that he pleased to accept Sir Eric's ation to rejoin the IOS Ltd. of directors and to become a ber of its executive commit- Sir Eric said that the IOS p welcomed the benefit again r. Cornfeld's advice and counsel especially in the vital area of sales policy."

Mr. Cornfeld told reporters that he would resume his duties as chairman of the group's sales company—a role in which he had been inactive since the battle began.

The company's sales force, which had been its main strength, has been decimated. From some 15,000 men at the height of the group's prestige and power, the IOS sales force is now estimated to have dropped to about 6,000.

The exodus of the sales force and the rising number of investors cashing in their fund shares for cash coincided with reports last spring that the company had run into financial problems—reports that preceded the first quarter's report of a net loss.

The share value of the parent company, whose preferred stock is largely owned by the salesmen, began to tumble and the value of the funds under management, hit by the sinking value of stock prices on Wall Street, created a crisis of confidence which culminated in early May with Sir Eric replacing Mr. Cornfeld as chairman.

Subsequently, at the June 30 stockholders meeting in Canada, where IOS Ltd. is incorporated, Mr. Cornfeld failed in his bid to retain his seat on the board of directors. As the owner of some 14 percent of the company's stock, Mr. Cornfeld early this month requested a special meeting to hold another election and had begun amassing proxies to support his drive to regain control of the company.

At today's press conference, the bearded founder said that "I'm perfectly happy with the particular arrangement we've made. There's a lot to be happy about." He said he was not interested in regaining the chairmanship.

Sir Eric would not add to today's brief statement. Asked whether he would step down, he said simply that there would be "no change."

Neither Sir Eric nor Mr. Cornfeld would explain why the Geneva-based company chose to settle its problems in Paris. "I can't say anything about that," replied Mr. Cornfeld.

"Why not Paris?" asked Sir Eric. "It's a more relaxed atmosphere."

Earlier this year, a group of European and American bankers, under the auspices of Banque Rothschild, met here to discuss the possibility of lending IOS their money and prestige to overcome its financial woes. That meeting ended without any apparent result.

Questioned today, Paul Vincent, director of Banque Rothschild, said his bank was not involved in today's meeting.

### ICC Reacts

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—ICC said today that it was "favorably inclined to go along" with today's settlement. Richard E. Clay, a vice-president, said its decision was subject to "being satisfied with the specific details."

# Major Japanese Brokers Hit on Price Manipulation

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Tokyo Stock Exchange today said it was investigating an allegation that the country's four largest securities firms have manipulated the share price of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.

A letter of complaint filed Friday with the Tokyo district prosecutor's office charged that Matsushita asked Nomura, Nikko, Daiwa and Yamaichi Securities to try to stabilize Matsushita's stock price at 630 yen (about $1.75) a share, and that the securities companies then manipulated Matsushita's share price in such a way as to cause losses to investors.

The allegation was made by Tsuneo Machida, former head of the stock department of Yamaichi Securities and now an economic writer.

The price manipulation allegedly took place around May, 1970 when investors were offered 20 million new Matsushita shares at 630 yen a share with priority given to existing shareholders. The four securities companies each underwrote 5 million shares of the issue.

Matsushita's price fell from above 700 yen a share in April to below the price of the new issue in early May, at which time the four brokers allegedly made large purchases in order to support the price and ensure the flotation's success.

They allegedly sold most of these holdings back to investors.

Matsushita shares dropped 17 points on Friday, to 514 yen, and another 14 points today, to 489 yen on the Tokyo exchange.

# IBM Settles A Third Suit Out of Court

## Data Processing Gets Legal Costs, Rate Cut

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI).—International Business Machines Co. and Data Processing Financial General Corp. have reached an out-of-court settlement of a pending multi-million-dollar anti-trust suit, Data Processing announced today.

Indicated terms of the settlement involved the dismissal by Data Processing of its lawsuit against IBM and a general release from all claims.

In addition, IBM is to reimburse Data Processing for legal costs incurred in connection with the litigation and has agreed to refinance Data Processing's $42 million indebtedness to IBM by stretching the payments over a longer time period. The interest rate is the average being paid by Data Processing on its existing indebtedness, a rate Data Processing described as "highly favorable." in view of prevailing money market conditions.

### Cash Flow

Ryal R. Poppa, president of Data Processing, said that the IBM refinancing "would have the effect of improving Data Processing's cash flow over the coming 24 months by $30 million."

He said that "as a result of our improved cash flow the company will be able immediately to commence repayment of its outstanding $23.8 million loan from Chase Manhattan Bank with the expectation that the loan will be liquidated completely by the end of 1972."

Mr. Poppa added that he did not now "foresee that the company would require additional outside financing" for its existing business activities.

### Pending Suits

The settlement announced today reduces to two from five the number of anti-trust suits pending against the computer industry giant, with one of the two remaining actions from the U.S. Department of Justice.

The other outstanding suit was brought by Control Data Corp., which has vowed to carry on its case.

Less than two weeks ago, two smaller companies, Applied Data Research and Programmatics Inc., now an ADR subsidiary, announced out-of-court settlements in their suits against IBM which involved reimbursement of $1.4 million to ADR. It was also announced then that IBM was studying the possibility of buying an ADR programming system.

# 'Base-Building' Causes Modest Declines in N.Y.

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The stock market finished today with token declines in key indicators, resting a bit after its spirited rally since mid-August. Volume moved lower.

Analysts spoke of a "base-building period."

"The market's got to do a little consolidation work in here," commented one broker. "It's had a good move and I think it still looks strong."

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.23 to 764.58. Up to 3 p.m., it never varied as much as one point, either up or down, in the half-hourly readings.

The Dow climbed 20.40 points last week and on Friday this indicator closed at 765.81—a recovery high from the seven-year low of 631.16 set on May 26. Since Aug. 13, the blue-chip barometer has gained 57 points.

### Glamours Ease

Many glamour issues turned downward. IBM fell 5 to 266 1/4 after rising 22 last week. Memorex, making the tag end of the active list, eased 1/2 to 69 5/8, following last week's gain of 14 1/8. Natomas gave up 1 to 38 7/8. Last week, this oil exploration stock was the volume leader as it spurted ahead 8 1/8.

Losses of more than a point appeared in Burroughs, Walt Disney Productions, Avon Products and Xerox, the latter selling ex-dividend.

Computer Sciences, up 1 3/8 to 9 1/4, was the third most active stock and it ranked as the best gainer on the active roster. The company, a leading factor in the computer services industry, said it had been picked by New York City to negotiate a contract for designning and developing the nation's first wholly-automated wagering system. Early this year, the stock traded at a high of 34 1/8.

Roan Selection Trust, the volume leader, was unchanged at 5. The bulk of its turnover came in the morning on a block of 282,500 shares at 5.

Penn Central, in second place, slipped 3/4 to 8 1/2.

### Volume Down

Trading on the Big Board contracted to 10.74 million shares from Friday's 13.82 million shares.

Standard & Poor's 500 eased 0.34 to 81.52 and the NYSE index was down 0.16 at 44.32.

Among the blue chips, Sears, Roebuck dropped 1 5/8 to 64 3/4, despite reporting record sales and profits for its July quarter. Similarly, Owens-Illinois retreated 1 1/4 to 46 3/4, after announcing an increase in glass-container prices.

Gold issues provided the best group action in the market, led by Dome Mines, up 2 to 59. Campbell Red Lake Mines rose 1 3/8 to 26 7/8. Moving ahead by fractions were Homestake Mining and American-South African Investment.

## Holiday in London

**Financial and stock markets and banks were closed in London yesterday for Britain's late summer holiday.**

# Phillips Tests Confirm Giant N. Sea Field

OSLO, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Phillips Petroleum today announced successful tests of two more wells, confirming the existence of a "giant oilfield" in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

A statement released here by Jean M. Houchin, Phillips president, also said that production of oil would start in the first half of 1971.

The wells are situated about 185 miles southwest of Stavanger and 200 miles east of Aberdeen, Scotland.

The statement said test data indicated that the two wells were capable of producing some 10,000 barrels of oil a day each.

Drilling had also started on a new exploratory well, located a few miles to the south of the two wells confirmed today while a fifth exploratory well will be started shortly a few miles to the west, the statement said.

A first, discovery well, has already been confirmed, also flowing at a 10,000-barrels-daily rate in tests.

Phillips said tests from several intervals produced flow rates of up to 4,400 barrels daily from the individual intervals. The oil was about 35 degrees gravity and of low sulphur content.

Phillips, operator for a four-company consortium, first announced its "Ekofisk" discovery in April.

Phillips has a 36.96 percent interest in the find, with Petrofina of Belgium holding 30 percent; Petronord of France, 20 percent; and Agip of Italy 13.04 percent.

*But 'Silent Majority' Skeptics Worry*

# U.S. Bond Market Rally Seen Continuing

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The rally in U.S. credit markets gathered momentum last week, and is likely to continue, with bond prices rising and interest rates working their way lower.

This optimistic outlook continues to dominate the money and capital markets as traders, investment bankers and their customers examine what has been happening to fixed-income securities.

Some bond market observers have begun to question the Federal Reserve's recent moves to ease credit conditions as too expansionary.

Others point to the strong July rise in the government's composite index of "leading indicators" and wondered how rates could continue to decline.

### Prime Rate Theory

But such skepticism seems a minority view. Belief that major banks will reduce their basic lending rate some time rather soon after Labor Day in early September will be a major force pushing bond prices upward, traders asserted.

Furthermore, whatever the long-term impact of the Fed's recent moves, their short-term effect will be to depress interest rates, they also reasoned.

Only about $135 million of tax-exempt bonds are scheduled for sale this week, and while corporate bond volume will exceed $500 million, underwriters do not appear saddled with many unsold bonds from recent weeks.

"I would guess that all signs point to another push toward lower rates," an investment banker for one leading firm commented, expressing the current majority view.

At the same time, this summer's silent minority in the bond market—the dealers and analysts who worry that rates may not stay down long—are voicing their doubts once again.

L.B. Gould of Franklin National Bank, for example, noted the sharp upturn in the leading economic indicators last month and concluded that this clouded the possibility of a prime rate reduction.

He also implied that growth in the money supply might be inflationary. A 5 percent growth rate would keep economic activity expanding but at less than its potential next year, thereby reducing inflationary pressures, he reasoned.

A rate substantially above 5 percent, however, should be considered inflationary, Mr. Gould warned.

The money supply has increased at a 6 percent annual rate in the last five months, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, with the principal monetary aggregate showing an accelerated rate of growth last week.

The Aubrey G. Lanston and Co. letter this week also indicated concern about Fed policy.

"Recent economic and financial developments would seem to argue for some moderate easing of policy, but it is not easy to justify the dimensions this shift in policy has now attained," the firm stated.

A lack of buying activity took its toll today, with corporate bond prices sagging about 1/8 point and some new issues moving sluggishly, according to some dealers. But with volume low, observers put the drifting trend down to "early Labor Day weekends" and Monday blues.

# SEC Clears Indefinite Life For $15 Trading Surcharge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The Securities and Exchange Commission announced today it will permit the continuation of the $15 interim stock brokerage service charge for an indefinite period.

The SEC said it had found "that present conditions do not warrant termination of the service charge at this time. Accordingly, the commission has determined to permit the continuation of the service charge until such time as circumstances warrant its termination," the SEC said.

The action came after review by the SEC and New York Stock Exchange staffs of information concerning NYSE members' income, expenses and capital.

Detailed data was obtained from the 50 largest firms and 27 regional member firms, the SEC said.

The data indicated that a substantial number of firms continued to suffer losses during May—the first complete month the surcharge was in effect—with half to three-quarters of NYSE members showing losses in April and May.

The SEC is currently digesting information concerning new minimum commission rates proposed by the NYSE last month. The surcharge was imposed to tide over the financially troubled industry until a new rate structure can be worked out.

# St. Louis Fed Sees Inflation Ebbing Slowly

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System's present monetary policy will produce only limited relief from inflation, a new analysis showed yesterday.

The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis published a series of projections of economic activity, based on various alternative assumptions about the future course of policy.

The bank, which places heavy stress on the role of money supply in determining overall economic change, said that a 6 percent rate of growth in money (as against the 6.1 growth rate posted in the second quarter) would lead the annual rate of increase in prices to decline gradually to 3.8 percent by the second quarter of 1972.

### Favors 3 Percent Growth

By contrast, should the rate of growth in money be limited to 3 percent—which the St. Louis bank favors—the rate of inflation would drop to 2.7 percent, the bank said in its monthly publication.

According to the most comprehensive price index—the so-called "GNP deflator"—prices rose at a 4.3 percent annual rate during the second quarter.

Were the money supply to remain unchanged, the projections showed, the rate of inflation would drop to 1.3 percent by the middle of 1972, but such severely restrictive monetary policy would also be accompanied by a substantial decline in total output measured in constant dollars, and also presumably—though the report did not say so—a marked rise in unemployment.

### Effects Seen in 1971

The bank's projections were based on calculations using its "monetarist" model of the nation's economy. According to this view, the bank said, changes in total spending "depend primarily on changes in the money stock relative to the demand for money."

The effects on inflation of a policy of 6 percent growth in money, the bank asserted, would not be evident until late 1971.

"A policy of 6 percent growth in money would most likely result in prices still rising at a 4 percent rate in mid-1972, while a 3 percent rate of monetary expansion would reduce inflation to below a 3 percent rate," the bank said.

## Japanese Wages Rise

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The average income of Japanese wage earners rose 15.1 percent in nominal terms in the first six months of 1970 over the corresponding period last year, the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's office said. After taking price rises into account, however, the gain was only 6.8 percent, the bureau said.

# Company Reports

**City Stores**

| Second Quarter | 1970 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 82.3 | 86.9 |
| Profits (millions) | —1.49 | —0.05 |
| Per Share | —0.46 | —0.02 |
| **First Half** | | |
| Revenue (millions) | 161.9 | 173.2 |
| Profits (millions) | —2.84 | —0.06 |
| Per Share | —0.87 | —0.02 |

**Gamble-Skogmo Inc.**

| Second Quarter | 1970 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 310.6 | 292.9 |
| Profits (millions) | 3.0 | 2.77 |
| Per Share | 0.57 | 0.53 |
| **First Half** | | |
| Revenue (millions) | 607.5 | 569.3 |
| Profits (millions) | 4.17 | 3.78 |
| Per Share | 0.67 | 0.59 |

**J.P. Stevens & Co. Inc.**

| Third Quarter | 1970 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 213.4 | 243.5 |
| Profits (millions) | 0.54 | 5.9 |
| Per Share | 0.08 | 0.96 |
| **Nine Months** | | |
| Revenue (millions) | 657.1 | 720.0 |
| Profits (millions) | 6.11 | 20.62 |
| Per Share | 0.99 | 3.38 |

**Sears Roebuck & Co.***

| Second Quarter | 1970 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 2,280.9 | 2,186.2 |
| Profits (millions) | 108.1 | 101.41 |
| Per Share | 0.70 | 0.66 |
| **First Half** | | |
| Revenue (millions) | 4,249.4 | 4,097.4 |
| Profits (millions) | 182.92 | 182.55 |
| Per Share | 1.19 | 1.19 |

* Interest expenses rose 17 percent to $81 million in the first half of 1970 versus $69 million a year ago, the company said.

# Tool Orders Rise in U.S. During Month

By Gerde Wilcke

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—New orders for machine tools, a closely watched indicator of future business activity, showed small gains in July for the second straight month, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported yesterday.

Total orders for the month were $77.55 million, up 1.7 percent over June's $76.85 million. In May this year, orders came to $69 million.

However, compared to July, 1969, when bookings totaled $128 million, orders this July were down 39.4 percent.

The association reported that both the metal cutting and metal forming segments of the industry showed gains in July over June. Cutting tool orders were $62.8 million, up 1.5 percent from June's $61.85 million. Forming tool builders registered an increase of 2.4 percent, to $14.75 million in July.

The industry group noted that July's domestic metal cutting machine tool orders showed an increase of 8.5 percent over the June figure, while foreign orders dropped 15.7 percent.

For the year to date, the industry has received orders worth $614 million—47 percent below bookings of $1.16 billion in the 1969 period.

Metal cutting orders this year reached $467.65 million down 41.2 percent from the corresponding 1969 total, while metal forming orders declined 59.6 percent from the 1969 total of $364 million.

The order backlog of metal cutting machine tools at the end of July amounted to $645.7 million, compared with $657.1 million a month before.

# Daimler-Benz Expects Soviet Talks On Truck Plant Project This Month

STUTTGART, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Daimler-Benz AG said today it expects a Soviet delegation to come to Stuttgart in September for talks on the projected building of a giant truck factory in Russia.

A spokesman for the company, which is now negotiating the venture with the Soviet government, said no date has been fixed, but the weekly newsmagazine Der Spiegel said Soviet Automobile Industry Minister Nikolai Tarasov would head a Russian delegation due here Sept. 7 and 8.

Daimler-Benz is expected to act as the chief contractor in a consortium for the billion-dollar project. Other European firms—including Régie Nationale des Usines Renault and Fiat S.A.—have been linked with the scheme.

The Daimler-Benz spokesman confirmed today that a meeting between Daimler-Benz and Renault can be expected in the first half of September. He stressed however that this meeting will be purely for technical discussions, and that recent reports suggesting it will be for consortium negotiations are false.

Another possible consortium member is Daf of the Netherlands. While no firm commitments have been made by anyone, Daimler-Benz said today it "is convinced the prerequisites exist to conclude the agreement."

# International Coffee Accord Set; Brazil Abstains in Vote

LONDON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Delegates of the 62 member nations of the International Coffee Agreement ended a two-week meeting early this morning by setting the size of the global export quota for 1970-71 at 54 million bags, a meeting spokesman said.

He said the quota had provisions for two additional releases of 2 million bags each should prices rise from present levels, or remain at those levels. The quota would be cut by 3 million bags, in two lots, if prices fell.

Agreement on the quota came after U.S. and Brazilian delegates finally ironed out differences over the amount of coffee each of them wanted to be released on the world market.

Had the dispute not been settled by the start of the "coffee year" on Oct. 1, the market could have been thrown into the turmoil of wildly fluctuating prices that prevailed before the international agreement came into being eight years ago.

Brazil, determined to keep prices near their present high levels, had called for a global quota of between 48 and 50 million bags of 134 pounds each.

The United States and other major importing countries had demanded an initial quota of 58 million bags for the year in an effort to bring the prices down.

The council decision came 36 hours after the talks, called on Aug. 17, had virtually broken down.

The Brazilian delegation, which had been the main opponent of a compromise resolution, received instructions from Brazil not to accept it.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the 21 consumer-nation members in the ICA.

It was in protest against an initial quota it thought was too low that the Brazilian delegation refrained from voting for the first time in seven years.

For the same or other reasons, Peru, Portugal, and Tanzania also abstained. El Salvador voted against the accord.

The Canadian, West German and French delegations took hard-line stands, against any cut in the 58-million bag quota. They said a conciliatory negotiating attitude of the United States toward Latin American producers had let them down several times in the past.

The Colombian delegation, which usually supports Brazil, was credited with rallying other producers to the compromise, citing "the aim of avoiding the recurrence of overproduction cycles, which seriously affect the interests of underdeveloped countries and constitute a hindrance for the efficient implementation of the International Coffee Agreement."

## Japan Auto Exports

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Japanese automotive industry exported a record 99,980 units in July, 30 percent over the corresponding 1969 month, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association reported today. The previous record of 94,[illegible] units exported was set in March this year.

# Iraq, Russians Sign Oil Contract

BAGHDAD, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The Iraq National Oil Co. (INOC) signed a $33 million contract yesterday with the Soviet firm Techno-Export to develop and exploit the rich northern Rumaila oilfield in southern Iraq.

The official Iraq News Agency (INA) said this marked the implementation of the main contracts under an economic and technical cooperation agreement signed with Russia in July, 1969.

# Rollei in Direct Challenge To Japanese Competitors

By Hans Stueck

BRAUNSCHWEIG, West Germany (NYT).—After years of avoiding direct conflict, Rollei Kamerawerke has thrown down the gauntlet to its formidable Japanese competitors.

At a news conference late last week marking the 50th anniversary of Rollei's founding, its director, Heinrich Peesel, disclosed that his company would soon start fighting the Japanese with their own principal weapon—low labor costs—by transferring part of its production to Singapore.

Mr. Peesel said that Rollei's long-awaited first single-lens reflex camera would come out in the fall, going straight into the Japanese product range. The entire assembly line for manufacture of the new camera would eventually be shifted to Singapore, he added.

### German First

The first West German camera and photographic equipment manufacturer to move part of its production to an Asian country, Rollei has already set up three subsidiaries in Singapore, Mr. Peesel said. One, Rollei Singapore, will start turning out camera parts in makeshift quarters in October. The land for a sprawling new factory complex has already been bought, Mr. Peesel added.

Rollei's second Singapore subsidiary, German Optical, is to produce lenses, prisms and other optical components.

Mr. Peesel refused to discuss the third subsidiary, but indicated that it might become a cooperative venture with other German companies and hinted that Singapore's city government might eventually share a 25 percent interest in Rollei Singapore.

### Labor Impact

Mr. Pessel asserted that German wage scales are six times higher than Singapore's and twice those of Japan, adding that labor made up almost 60 percent of camera-making costs.

Rollei's director estimated Japan's current annual output of single-lens reflex cameras at 850,000 as against no more than 35,000 produced by German camera makers. He also expressed the hope that the Singapore venture would enable Rollei to win "at least 10 to 12 percent of the Japanese market."

# New York Stock Exchange Trading

| 1970 High | 1970 Low | Stocks and Div. | Sls. 100s | First | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26⅛ | 9¼ | Abacus .49i | 30 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| 78½ | 56¼ | AbbtLab 1.10 | 48 | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¼ | 62⅞ | |
| 51½ | 35⅜ | ACF Ind 2.40 | 1 | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | +¾ |
| 24 | 12¾ | AcmeCleve 1 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | —¼ |
| 46 | 36 | Acme Mkt 2b | x19 | 43½ | 43½ | 43 | 43 | —1¼ |
| 16¾ | 11⅛ | AdmEx 1.24e | 17 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | —⅛ |
| 15¼ | 8½ | Ad Millis .20 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 62 | 21 | Address 1.40 | 402 | 32⅝ | 33⅝ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | —½ |
| 14⅞ | 6½ | Admiral | 64 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8½ | —1¼ |
| 45⅝ | 32⅞ | AetnaLif 1.40 | 79 | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 42½ | 42½ | —⅜ |
| 41 | 33½ | AetnaLif pf 2 | 1 | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | —½ |
| 19 | 6 | Aguirre Co | 81 | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 10½ | 11 | —⅞ |
| 38⅝ | 19 | Aileen Inc | 60 | 32⅛ | 33 | 32 | 32¼ | |
| 45¾ | 35⅝ | Air Prod .20b | 34 | 45 | 45¼ | 45 | 45⅛ | —⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 12½ | Air Red .50e | 160 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 17 | —⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 3¼ | AJ Industries | 89 | 4½ | 4⅞ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 18½ | 14⅞ | Ala Gas 1.10 | 6 | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | +⅛ |
| 27 | 9½ | Alaska Inters | 26 | 15 | 15½ | 14½ | 14¾ | —⅛ |
| 43⅞ | 25¼ | AlbertoC .28 | 11 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 32¾ | 32¾ | —⅜ |
| 11 | 8 | Albertsns .36 | 4 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 27⅞ | 19¼ | AlcanAlu 1.20 | 1380 | 22½ | 22¾ | 21¾ | 22¼ | |
| 23⅞ | 13 | AlcoStand .26 | 16 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | —⅜ |
| 25⅞ | 14½ | Alexndrs .30r | 40 | 19½ | 20 | 19½ | 19¾ | |
| 13½ | 4½ | Alleg Cp .10e | 65 | 7 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 39⅝ | 27⅛ | AllegLud 2.40 | x29 | 30 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30 | +⅛ |
| 46½ | 33⅞ | AllegLud pf 3 | x2 | 39 | 39⅝ | 39 | 39⅝ | +⅝ |
| 22¼ | 17⅛ | Alleg Pw 1.32 | 105 | 20⅞ | 21¼ | 20⅝ | 20⅞ | —¼ |
| 28 | 16⅛ | AlliedCh 1.20 | 252 | 21½ | 22 | 21¼ | 22 | +½ |
| 39½ | 23⅛ | AllidMnt .40b | 11 | 28⅞ | 29½ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | —½ |
| 42⅝ | 20⅛ | AlldMill .75b | 13 | 20½ | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | —⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 11½ | Allied Pd .68 | 26 | 14⅞ | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | +⅛ |
| 32¼ | 17⅝ | AlliedStr 1.40 | 31 | 24½ | 24⅞ | 24½ | 24⅞ | +⅜ |
| 14½ | 4⅝ | AlldSup .15p | 291 | 5⅞ | 6⅝ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | +⅞ |
| 27 | 12⅞ | Allis Chalm | 247 | 14⅛ | 14⅞ | 13⅝ | 13¾ | |
| 22¼ | 13 | AlphaPC .30e | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 74 | 47 | Alcoa 1.80 | 119 | 51½ | 51½ | 51¼ | 51¼ | +¼ |
| 26⅝ | 20½ | AmalSug 1.60 | 1 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | |
| 20⅞ | ½ | AMBAC .50 | 130 | 9½ | 10⅛ | 9½ | 10⅛ | +⅜ |
| 24⅝ | 15⅝ | Amer Es 1.20 | 36 | 17½ | 18 | 17½ | 17⅞ | +⅛ |
| 43⅝ | 31 | Am Es pf2.60 | 4 | 32½ | 35½ | 34¾ | 35 | +¾ |
| 38½ | 20 | Am Hess .15r | 345 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 84¼ | 48 | AmeH pf3.50 | 64 | 82⅝ | 83 | 80¾ | 81⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 66 | 34 | AArFilr .80 | 37 | 46½ | 46⅝ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | —¾ |
| 31⅛ | 15 | Am Airlin .80 | 752 | 21¾ | 21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21¾ | +¼ |
| 15 | 8⅛ | Am Baker | 47 | 13 | 13⅞ | 13 | 13½ | +¾ |
| 39½ | 29½ | ABrands 2.10 | 201 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 39½ | +⅛ |
| 39¼ | 19⅝ | AmBdcs 1.30 | 171 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25½ | 25⅝ | +¼ |
| 26⅝ | 21½ | ACan pf 1.75 | 12 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | —⅛ |
| 45¼ | 34 | Am Can 2.20 | 132 | 44¼ | 44½ | 44 | 44½ | +⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 6½ | Am Cem .45p | 43 | 7¾ | 8⅛ | 7¾ | 8 | +½ |
| 29¾ | 21 | A Chain 1.60 | x1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | —⅛ |
| 26 | 15⅛ | ACrySug 1.40 | 5 | 19¾ | 20 | 19¾ | 20 | +½ |
| 61¾ | 54½ | A Cry pf 4.50 | 240 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | —½ |
| 32⅝ | 21 | AmCyan 1.25 | 115 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | —½ |
| 31⅝ | 19½ | ADistTel .30e | 13 | 22¾ | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ | +¼ |
| 10¼ | 6⅛ | Am DuVest | 22 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +¼ |
| 13¾ | 11 | ADual pf.8a | 2 | 12 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 32 | 22 | AmElPw 1.64 | 215 | 26 | 26¼ | 25½ | 25⅞ | +⅛ |
| 33¾ | 24⅛ | Am Enka 1e | 36 | 30 | 30¼ | 30 | 30⅛ | —⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 7⅝ | Am Exp Ind | 75 | 9¾ | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9¾ | +¼ |
| 66 | 50 | AExInd pfA6 | x540 | 57½ | 57½ | 50 | 50 | —14 |
| 24⅝ | 11 | AGenins .50 | 175 | 11¾ | 12¼ | 11¾ | 12¼ | +½ |
| 36¼ | 22¼ | AGnIn pf1.80 | 18 | 23¼ | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 23⅝ | —⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 9⅝ | AmHosp .70 | 14 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 77⅞ | 51⅛ | A Home 1.60 | 10 | 56¼ | 56½ | 56 | 56 | —⅜ |
| 105¼ | 76⅞ | A Home pf 2 | 3 | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83 | 83 | —2 |
| 47½ | 26⅝ | Am Hosp .24 | 144 | 32¼ | 32¾ | 32 | 32 | —⅜ |
| 17¾ | 7 | AminInvest .50 | 25 | 9¼ | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | +¼ |
| 40 | 30¼ | AMetClx 1.40 | 124 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33¼ | 33½ | +½ |
| 97 | 85⅝ | AMetClx pf 4 | 1 | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ | +⅜ |
| 11⅝ | 5⅞ | Am Motors | 196 | 7 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | —⅛ |
| 49⅝ | 30⅝ | ANatGas 2.10 | 171 | 40½ | 40½ | 39½ | 39½ | —⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 9 | Am Photo .12 | 145 | 9½ | 9 | 9 | 9 | —⅛ |
| 99½ | 37⅛ | AResDv .13e | 165 | 56 | 56 | 53½ | 54 | —2⅝ |
| 24½ | 14½ | Am Seating 1 | 11 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | +⅛ |
| 36⅛ | 21¼ | A Smelt 1.90 | 276 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25 | —⅛ |
| 46¾ | 27⅝ | AmSoAfr .70 | 88 | 44¼ | 44¾ | 43¾ | 44⅛ | +⅝ |
| | | AmSAfr fn.70 | 5 | 40½ | 40½ | 39½ | 39½ | |
| 37¼ | 26⅛ | Am Std 1 | 70 | 36¾ | 37 | 36¾ | 36½ | —⅛ |
| 102 | 80½ | AmStd pf4.75 | 4 | 100 | 100 | 99¾ | 99¾ | —½ |
| 38½ | 12¼ | Am Sterll .48 | 46 | 17¼ | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17¼ | —¼ |
| 29⅛ | 22 | A Sugar 1.60 | 30 | 29 | 29⅝ | 28¾ | 29⅛ | +⅜ |
| 9¾ | 8 | AmSug pf .68 | 22 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | —¼ |
| 13 | 7¼ | AT&T wr | 673 | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | 8¼ | 8¼ | —¼ |
| 53⅞ | 40⅝ | Am T&T 2.60 | 936 | 45⅞ | 46⅝ | 45¾ | 46⅛ | +⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 8¼ | AmWWks .56 | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 16½ | 13⅝ | AW pref 1.25 | x40 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | —½ |
| 21¼ | 16⅞ | AW 4.1pf 1.43 | x60 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 7 | Am Zinc | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | +⅛ |
| 25½ | 13 | Ameron .60 | 7 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 21⅞ | 8⅝ | Ametek .60a | 117 | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11¾ | +½ |
| 25⅛ | 16⅝ | AMF Inc .90 | 443 | 25 | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ | +⅛ |
| 50⅞ | 23½ | Amfac .80 | 7 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 38½ | 38½ | —1¼ |
| 57¼ | 41 | AMP Inc .58 | 167 | 49¼ | 51½ | 49¼ | 50⅞ | +1 |
| 48½ | 12½ | Ampex Corp | 158 | 16⅞ | 17 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | —⅜ |
| 39¼ | 24½ | Amsted 2.40 | 24 | 30 | 30¼ | 30 | 30¼ | +½ |
| 15⅝ | 5⅝ | Amtel .32 | 48 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 32½ | 22½ | Anacond .90 | 230 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 23½ | +⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 21¼ | Anch Hock 1 | 38 | 25⅞ | 26 | 25⅞ | 26 | +⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 13 | AncorpNSv 1 | 11 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | —½ |
| 40¼ | 27½ | And Clay 1.20 | 5 | 30½ | 31 | 30½ | 31 | +½ |
| 26⅝ | 10⅝ | ApacheCp .25 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | —½ |
| 38⅝ | 20⅛ | ApcoOil 1.371 | 801 | 26⅝ | 26⅞ | 25½ | 25½ | —1¼ |
| 28½ | 11⅝ | APL Corp | 91 | 17⅝ | 17¾ | 16¾ | 17¼ | +½ |
| 22½ | 11⅝ | APL pf C1.06 | 5 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | —¼ |
| 118 | 74⅛ | ARA Svc 1.06 | 59 | 98 | 99¼ | 97¾ | 99 | +1 |
| 42¼ | 15½ | ArcatanA .10e | 320 | 17½ | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | —⅛ |
| 30 | 23 | Arch Dan 1 | 10 | 27½ | 28 | 27¼ | 27¼ | |
| 23 | 16⅝ | ArizPSvc 1.08 | 34 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | —⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 6⅝ | Arlans DS .20 | 166 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | —⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 19½ | ArmcoSt 1.60 | 110 | 21 | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | —⅜ |
| 29¾ | 24 | Armco pf2.10 | x61 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | —¼ |
| 48½ | 38 | Armour 1.60 | 2 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | |
| 62 | 51½ | Armr pf 4.75 | 2 | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55 | 55 | +¼ |
| 35⅝ | 21⅛ | ArmstCk .90 | 88 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | —¼ |
| 43 | 24 | ArmRub 1.60 | x12 | 29 | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 28¾ | +½ |
| 20¼ | 13 | Aro Corp .90 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 25½ | 17¾ | Arvin Ind 1 | 5 | 20½ | 20½ | 19¾ | 19¾ | —½ |
| 28⅝ | 17 | Ashld Oil 1.20 | 76 | 23 | 23 | 22⅝ | 22¾ | —⅛ |
| 53 | 39 | AshOil pf2.40 | 4 | 46 | 46¾ | 46 | 46¾ | +1¾ |
| 14 | 6¾ | Assd Brew | 8 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8⅝ | —⅛ |
| 45½ | 26⅛ | Assd DG 1.20 | 17 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| 34½ | 24⅞ | Assd Spg 1.20 | 3 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | +⅛ |
| 12 | 5¾ | AsdTran .05p | 16 | 7⅝ | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | +⅜ |
| 23¼ | 12⅝ | Athlone Ind | 17 | 14½ | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | —⅛ |
| 26 | 19½ | AtlCtyEl 1.34 | 7 | 20⅝ | 21½ | 20⅝ | 21¼ | +⅜ |
| 90⅝ | 44⅞ | AtlRichfld 2 | 140 | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | 60 | 60 | —1⅝ |
| 54 | 46 | AtlRch pfD.75 | x10 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | +1¼ |
| 153 | 75 | All Rich pf 3 | 6 | 103½ | 103½ | 101½ | 101½ | —3 |
| 61 | 38⅛ | AtlRch pf2.80 | 34 | 47½ | 47½ | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | —⅞ |
| 25⅞ | 18½ | Atlas Chem 1 | 42 | 24⅝ | 24¾ | 23⅝ | 23⅞ | —⅜ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | Atlas Corp | 22 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | |
| 18½ | 11¾ | AtlsCo pf.75k | x100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | —¼ |
| 12¼ | 6 | ATO Inc .88e | 64 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 16⅞ | 4⅞ | Aurora Prod | 11 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 3½ | Automin Ind | 153 | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 25¼ | 9 | Avco Cp .60e | 103 | 12⅛ | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| 53¼ | 25 | Avco pf3.50 | 39 | 31¾ | 32 | 31¾ | 32 | |
| 42¼ | 24¼ | Avery Pd .20 | 24 | 28½ | 29 | 28½ | 28¾ | +½ |
| 13⅝ | 6⅛ | Avnet In .20p | 379 | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7¼ | +⅜ |
| 61 | 31¾ | Avnet pf2.50 | 3 | 36 | 36¾ | 36 | 36¾ | +1⅛ |
| 79¾ | 59⅛ | AvonPd 1.10 | 138 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | —1⅝ |
| 14⅞ | 8⅛ | Aztec Oil .73t | 19 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12½ | —¼ |

## B

| 1970 High | 1970 Low | Stocks and Div. | Sls. 100s | First | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30⅞ | 12⅞ | Babck W .50 | 75 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | —⅜ |
| 23¾ | 13⅛ | BakrOIIT .65 | 203 | 20¾ | 21¾ | 20¾ | 21⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 32¼ | 25¾ | Balt GE 1.82 | 64 | 28⅝ | 29 | 28½ | 28½ | —⅜ |
| 59 | 52 | BaltG pfC4 | 220 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | +½ |
| 19¼ | 5½ | BangPnl .15p | 63 | 6½ | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅝ | +¼ |
| 22¼ | 12½ | BangP pf1.25 | 2 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | —¼ |
| 28 | 19⅛ | Bk of Cal 1.34 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | —⅛ |
| 53½ | 39¼ | Bank of NY 2 | 13 | 46⅞ | 47½ | 46⅞ | 47⅛ | |
| 70⅞ | 53¼ | Bank Tr 2.84 | 22 | 65⅝ | 65⅞ | 65½ | 65½ | —⅛ |
| 50½ | 23⅞ | Barb Oil 1.58r | 10 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | —¾ |
| 56⅛ | 29½ | Bard CR .25 | 12 | 38 | 38⅝ | 37⅝ | 38 | +¼ |
| 15⅛ | 10 | Basic Inc .80 | 8 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | |
| 10⅝ | 6⅝ | Bates Mfg | 8 | 8⅝ | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | +⅝ |
| 14½ | 10½ | Bates Mf pf 1 | 4 | 12¾ | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | +¼ |
| 26 | 8⅝ | Bath Ind | 34 | 12½ | 13 | 12½ | 12¾ | |
| 62 | 28 | Bathin pf2.50 | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | |
| 79¾ | 27⅞ | BauschLb .80 | x17 | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36¼ | 36⅞ | +⅜ |
| 35½ | 19½ | BaxtrLab .10 | 138 | 25 | 25⅛ | 24⅞ | 25 | |
| 50¼ | 33½ | Bearings 1 | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | —⅛ |
| 39½ | 23⅛ | Beat Fds 1 | 87 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29 | 29⅝ | +⅛ |
| 51⅛ | 19 | Beckman .50 | 19 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 26¾ | 27 | —⅛ |
| 62¼ | 27⅝ | Beck Dick .30 | x124 | 36¾ | 36⅞ | 36½ | 36½ | |
| 19½ | 8 | BeechAr .75b | 34 | 11½ | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11½ | +⅜ |
| 34⅝ | 10¼ | Belco Pet .50 | 176 | 17⅞ | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | +⅛ |
| 27¾ | 53½ | Belden 1.60 | 6 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | —¼ |
| 22½ | 13 | BeldngH .60b | 3 | 14⅞ | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | +½ |
| 57⅝ | 52⅛ | Bell How .60 | 71 | 33⅝ | 33½ | 33 | 33½ | +⅜ |
| 15 | 5⅝ | Bell Intercom | 32 | 7¼ | 7⅜ | 7 | 7 | |
| 27¾ | 14½ | Bemis Co 1 | 5 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | |
| 34⅝ | 23½ | Bendix 1.60 | 64 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | —⅛ |
| 58 | 38½ | Bendix pf 3 | 7 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40 | 40¾ | —⅛ |
| 52¾ | 21 | BenefiCp 1.60 | 44 | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | |
| 79¾ | 55½ | Benefi pf4.30 | 1 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | +1 |
| 13⅞ | 4⅝ | Benguet | 627 | 6⅞ | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | —⅛ |
| | | Benguet fn | 16 | 6½ | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 18⅛ | 5⅛ | Berkey Phot | 121 | 6½ | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅞ | +½ |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | Bermec Corp | 46 | 2⅞ | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | +⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 21 | Beth St 1.80 | 159 | 22⅝ | 22⅞ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | —⅛ |
| 47⅝ | 29 | Big Three .60 | 54 | 47 | 47¼ | 47 | 47⅛ | +⅛ |
| 48⅝ | 39½ | Black Dk .88 | 22 | 46¾ | 47 | 45¾ | 46 | —⅛ |
| 23½ | 10¼ | BlairJohn .48 | 7 | 14¼ | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | +⅜ |
| 29⅝ | 17½ | Bliss Laug 1 | 37 | 19 | 19½ | 18¾ | 19½ | +½ |
| 68½ | 37⅛ | Block HR .36 | 44 | 55½ | 56⅝ | 55⅝ | 56 | +⅜ |
| 40⅞ | 26½ | Blue Bell 1.20 | 11 | 40¼ | 40¾ | 40¼ | 40¾ | +½ |
| 18½ | 8¼ | BluBel pfA.75 | 5 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| 31⅞ | 12 | Bobbie Brks | 34 | 11½ | 11¾ | 11½ | 11¾ | +¼ |
| 21⅞ | 13 | Boise Cas .50b | 40 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16 | 16⅛ | +⅜ |
| 76⅞ | 40 | BolsGas .25b | 187 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 45¾ | 46¼ | +½ |
| 12 | 8⅛ | Bond Ind .67 | 2 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| 25 | 13⅝ | BookMth 1.28 | 3 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | +⅛ |
| 26 | 17⅝ | Borden 1.20 | 82 | 23½ | 23⅝ | 22¾ | 23 | —⅜ |
| 26 | 18⅛ | BorgWar 1.25 | 61 | 21⅛ | 22 | 21⅛ | 21⅝ | +⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 9⅞ | Bormans .80 | 17 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 13¾ | 13¾ | —½ |
| 37⅛ | 30⅝ | Bos Edis 2.24 | 32 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 33⅞ | 34½ | —⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 9⅛ | Bourns Inc | 33 | 10⅝ | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | +⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 12⅝ | BrandlAir .50 | 154 | 5 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | —⅛ |
| 59⅝ | 43¼ | BriggsS 2.40e | 1 | 46¼ | 47 | 46¼ | 46¼ | +⅛ |
| 75¼ | 47½ | Brist My 1.20 | 128 | 57¼ | 57¼ | 56½ | 56½ | —1 |
| 45¼ | 34 | BristMy pf 2 | 2 | 40½ | 40½ | 40 | 40 | —1¼ |
| 13⅛ | 8⅛ | Brit Pet .32e | 94 | 9⅞ | 10 | 9 | 9⅞ | |
| | | Br Pet fn.32e | 5 | 9 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | |
| 43⅝ | 32 | BdwyHal pf 2 | 2 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| 27½ | 23⅝ | Brkwy Gl .60 | 32 | 26¼ | 27 | 26½ | 27 | +¼ |
| 27½ | 21⅞ | BklynUG 1.72 | 4 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | —¼ |
| 10⅝ | 3 | Brown Co | 9 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 17¼ | 8¼ | BrwnSharp .20 | 15 | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼ | +⅛ |
| 36 | 21¼ | BwnShoe 1.50 | 2 | 26 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | +¼ |
| 18⅞ | 9⅞ | Brunswk .10 | 240 | 16⅛ | 16½ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | —⅜ |
| 23¼ | 14¼ | BuckEyr 1.20 | 13 | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | |
| 18¼ | 4 | Budd Co .20 | 48 | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | +¼ |
| 64⅞ | 48⅞ | Budd Co pf 5 | x50 | 52 | 52 | 51½ | 53 | +2 |
| 7⅞ | 5⅞ | Budg F pf.60 | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | —⅛ |
| 19 | 6¼ | Budget In .64 | 29 | 8½ | 9 | 8½ | 8¾ | +¼ |
| 57 | 27 | BuffForg 1.10 | 9 | 32¾ | 32⅞ | 32⅝ | 32⅞ | +⅜ |
| 38½ | 13¼ | Bulova W .60 | x125 | 17⅛ | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17¼ | +⅜ |
| 14½ | 6⅛ | Bunk Ramo | 104 | 8 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | +⅛ |
| 43⅝ | 20½ | BunkR pf1.50 | 8 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | +¼ |
| 42⅝ | 32¼ | Burl Ind 1.40 | 216 | 41½ | 41⅝ | 41 | 41½ | —⅛ |
| 41⅝ | 20¾ | BurlNor 1.77e | 110 | 24⅝ | 25 | 24⅝ | 24¾ | +⅛ |
| 8½ | 5⅞ | BurlNor pf.55 | 28 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 23 | 12⅞ | Burndy .70 | 14 | 16⅛ | 16½ | 16 | 16⅛ | +⅛ |
| 172¾ | 78⅝ | Burrghs .60 | 236 | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 106¾ | 108⅝ | —1½ |
| 19⅛ | 10 | BushUnv .96f | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | —⅛ |

## C

| 1970 High | 1970 Low | Stocks and Div. | Sls. 100s | First | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | 28 | Cabot Cp .70 | 39 | 38⅞ | 39 | 38¾ | 39 | +¼ |
| 11⅝ | 5 | Cal Finanl | 92 | 9 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 7½ | Callahn Mng | 62 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | +¼ |
| 26⅝ | 15⅛ | CampRL .45a | 134 | 25⅞ | 26⅛ | 25¼ | 26⅛ | +1⅜ |
| 36⅞ | 24⅝ | CampSp 1.10 | 66 | 27 | 27⅛ | 26⅞ | 27 | —⅛ |
| 8¼ | 5¾ | Cdn Brew .40 | x6 | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 75¼ | 48⅝ | Cdn Pac 3.20 | 7 | 55½ | 55½ | 55 | 55½ | +⅜ |
| | | CdPac fn3.20 | 18 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | |
| 23½ | 13 | CanalRd 1.10 | 8 | 14½ | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | —⅛ |
| 36½ | 19½ | Cap C Bdcst | 2 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | —⅛ |
| 57½ | 37 | Carbrun 1.50 | 5 | 46 | 46¼ | 46 | 46 | +½ |
| 16⅛ | 9½ | Carlisle .60 | 13 | 14⅞ | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 68½ | 53 | Caro C&Oh 5 | x100 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | +1 |
| 33⅝ | 21½ | CaroPL 1.46 | 52 | 22⅝ | 23¼ | 22¼ | 23¼ | +¾ |
| 28 | 20 | CarpTch 1.60 | 15 | 24 | 24 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | —¼ |
| 39⅞ | 26½ | CarrierCp .60 | 94 | 32⅛ | 32¼ | 31⅞ | 32 | —⅜ |
| 34½ | 32⅝ | Carr pf2.25 | x10 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | —⅞ |
| 32¼ | 25⅝ | CarrGn 2.10e | 1 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | +⅝ |
| 35⅛ | 11 | CarterW .40s | 109 | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15 | 15 | |
| 30⅞ | 20 | CastleCk .60b | 90 | 22½ | 23⅝ | 22½ | 23⅝ | +1½ |
| 44¾ | 30 | CaterTr 1.20 | 143 | 33 | 33⅝ | 32¾ | 33⅝ | —⅜ |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | CCI Corp | 51 | 4¼ | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4⅝ | +½ |
| 23 | 14¾ | Ceco Corp .90 | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | —¼ |
| 64½ | 48⅞ | CelaneseCp 2 | x156 | 62 | 62½ | 62 | 62½ | +½ |
| 59½ | 49 | Celan ptA4.50 | x6 | 52¾ | 53¾ | 52¾ | 53 | —⅛ |
| 48½ | 16½ | Cenco Ins .30 | 76 | 30½ | 31¼ | 30½ | 31¼ | +⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 20⅝ | Cen Hud 1.48 | 15 | 21⅞ | 22⅛ | 21⅞ | 22⅛ | —⅛ |
| 24½ | 19 | Cen Ill Lt 1.44 | 7 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | —½ |
| 64 | 55 | C Ill Lt pf4.50 | y50 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | —1⅛ |
| 19½ | 14⅛ | CenIllPS 1.20 | 34 | 16½ | 16⅞ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | —½ |
| 25 | 18¾ | Cent La El 1 | 36 | 21 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21 | —⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 14¾ | CenMPw 1.16 | 49 | 15¼ | 15⅞ | 13⅝ | 15¼ | |
| 45¾ | 34⅞ | Cent SW 1.90 | 27 | 43½ | 43⅝ | 43⅛ | 43½ | +⅛ |
| 33 | 19⅝ | Cent Soya .80 | 56 | 21⅞ | 22 | 21¼ | 22 | +1⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 15¼ | CenTelU .98b | 21 | 18½ | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | —⅜ |
| 29¼ | 17⅞ | Cerro 1.60b | 27 | 19½ | 19½ | 18⅞ | 19 | —⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 13⅛ | Cert-teed .80 | 37 | 16⅝ | 18⅛ | 16⅝ | 18⅛ | +1⅝ |
| 24 | 11⅞ | CessnaAr .80b | 215 | 15⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | 15½ | +½ |
| 22¾ | 14⅝ | CFI Sti .80a | 7 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 16½ | 5½ | Chadbrn Inc | 72 | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 19⅝ | ChampS 1.20 | 99 | 26⅝ | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26⅝ | —¼ |
| 49½ | 32½ | CharterNY 2 | 14 | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42½ | 42½ | —½ |
| 56¼ | 37½ | ChaseMn 1.80 | 81 | 50 | 50 | 49¼ | 49¾ | —1¼ |
| 29 | 27½ | ChaseMan Tr | 197 | 28⅞ | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 29 | +⅛ |
| 28¼ | 10⅝ | Checker Mot | 24 | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | 26¾ | 28 | +1¼ |
| 14⅝ | 6¾ | Chelsea .24 | 42 | 7⅞ | 8¼ | 7½ | 8 | +⅝ |
| 28¾ | 19½ | Chemetron 1 | 15 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | —⅛ |
| 67½ | 43½ | ChemNY 2.60 | 43 | 61 | 61 | 60½ | 60½ | —⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 4⅝ | Chemwy .20b | 116 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | —⅛ |
| 34¼ | 22½ | Ches Va 1.60 | 1 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | +½ |
| 59¾ | 39⅝ | Ches Ohio 4 | 65 | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | 40¾ | 41 | —⅜ |
| 52⅞ | 32¾ | Chesebrough 1 | x133 | 35 | 35¾ | 35 | 35½ | +⅜ |
| 10½ | 4⅝ | ChicEast III | 10 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 19½ | 6⅛ | ChiMil SPP | 81 | 9 | 9 | 8⅛ | 8¾ | |
| 25½ | 10 | ChiMil SP pf | 11 | 11½ | 12½ | 11¾ | 12½ | +1½ |
| 36½ | 27¾ | ChiPneuT 2 | 94 | 30⅛ | 30⅝ | 30⅛ | 30⅝ | —⅛ |
| 22 | 11¼ | ChRIP ct UP | 18 | 13 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | +¼ |
| 21¼ | 10 | ChRIP ctNW | 28 | 12⅝ | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | +⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 5⅛ | ChicFul 1.25r | 20 | 7 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | —⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 4⅝ | Chris Crft .30p | 379 | 5⅞ | 6¼

# New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

| — 1970 — High. | Low. | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49¾ | 38 | Owensill 1.35 | 115 | 47½ | 48 | 45¾ | 46⅞—1⅛ | |
| 16 | 9⅞ | OccidIndA .60 | 3 | 12⅛ | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |

## P-Q

| — 1970 — High. | Low. | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | 22½ | PacGEl 1.50 | 100 | 28 | 28½ | 27⅞ | 28½ | + ⅝ |
| 17½ | 11½ | PacInExp .80 | 16 | 16¾ | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | + ½ |
| 27½ | 20¼ | PacLtg 1.60 | 64 | 21⅝ | 22¼ | 21¾ | 22 | |
| 30 | 15¾ | Pac Pet .25g | 78 | 27 | 27 | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ¾ |
| 20⅝ | 16⅛ | PacPwL 1.28 | 34 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17¼ | |
| 27¼ | 14 | Pac Swt Air | 56 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 16 | 17 | — ¾ |
| 20⅝ | 16⅝ | PacT&T 1.20 | 15 | 19⅛ | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | — ¼ |
| 91¾ | 75¾ | PacT&T pf 6 | z20 | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | + ¾ |
| 20⅜ | 7 | PalmBch .25 | 51 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | — ¾ |
| 16¼ | 7⅛ | PanASul .60e | x15 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14¾ | 8 | PanAm WAir | 217 | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 11¾ | — ⅛ |
| 43⅝ | 31⅛ | Panh EP 1.80 | 92 | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | — ⅞ |
| 34½ | 22¼ | Paprcrft .50b | 3 | 25¼ | 25½ | 25¼ | 25½ | |
| 21¾ | 10 | Pargas .80 | 45 | 14⅝ | 15 | 14¾ | 15 | + ⅝ |
| 39⅞ | 13 | ParkeDav .60 | 468 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20 | 20⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 50¼ | 29½ | ParkHan 1.50 | x4 | 34⅛ | 34⅜ | 34¼ | 34¼ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 13⅝ | Park Pen .80 | 4 | 15⅝ | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 34⅝ | 5⅝ | Penn Cent | 1590 | 9¼ | 9⅜ | 8⅝ | 8½ | — ⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 8 | PennDix .15r | x27 | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 14⅛ | 10½ | Penn Fruit | 7 | 12 | 12¼ | 12 | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 51¾ | 37¾ | Penney JC 1 | 121 | 44⅝ | 44½ | 44 | 44⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 64⅝ | 37½ | Pa Co pf4.62 | 3 | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40¼ | 40⅛ | — ⅞ |
| 27⅛ | 20⅛ | PaPwLt 1.60 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | |
| 106 | 97½ | PaPL pf 8.60 | z40 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | — ¼ |
| 65¾ | 55 | PaPL pf 4.50 | z20 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | +1½ |
| 36½ | 17¼ | Pennwlt 1.20e | 60 | 25⅜ | 25¼ | 24⅞ | 25¼ | + ¾ |
| 57 | 35½ | Penwlt pt2.50 | 1 | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | + ½ |
| 28⅛ | 17½ | Penwlt pf1.25 | 28 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19⅞ | |
| 36 | 15⅝ | PennzUn .80 | 141 | 24 | 24⅛ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ½ |
| 51½ | 23 | PenzU pf1.33 | 24 | 34 | 34¼ | 33½ | 33½ | + ¼ |
| 22½ | 17 | PeopDrg 1.10 | 3 | 19⅛ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ¼ |
| 37 | 28 | PeopGas 1.96 | 105 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36¼ | 36⅝ | |
| 55½ | 38 | PepsiCo 1 | 144 | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44 | 44 | — ⅝ |
| 16¼ | 5 | Perfect Film | 15 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7½ | |
| 46⅝ | 17¾ | Perkin Elm | 66 | 25⅜ | 25⅞ | 25 | 25⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 41⅞ | 27½ | Pet Inc 1.20 | 22 | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | + ¼ |
| 23⅞ | 16¼ | Pet Inc pf 1 | 7 | 18¼ | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18⅜ | — ¼ |
| 22⅞ | 16⅞ | Pet Inc pf.80 | 2 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | + ⅝ |
| 29 | 20¼ | PetePaul 1.20 | 2 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | |
| 44⅞ | 28¾ | Petrolane .90 | x4 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37½ | 37½ | — ½ |
| 22¾ | 14⅝ | Petrim 1.53e | 11 | 20 | 20 | 19¾ | 19⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅞ | 25¾ | Q Pfizer .60 | 322 | 32⅞ | 33⅛ | 32⅛ | 33 | + ½ |
| 56½ | 35¼ | Phelps D 2.10 | 116 | 37⅝ | 38⅛ | 37 | 37 | —1 |
| 24⅞ | 19⅝ | Phila El 1.64 | x132 | 20⅛ | 20⅜ | 20¼ | 20½ | + ⅜ |
| 98 | 85 | PhilaEl pf 7 | z140 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | |
| 63 | 51½ | PhilEl pf4.40 | z50 | 56¼ | 57½ | 56¼ | 57½ | +1 |
| 54 | 46⅛ | PhilEl pf3.80 | z20 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | +1 |
| 48½ | 28 | Philip Morr 1 | 102 | 39⅜ | 39⅝ | 38⅝ | 39 | — ⅜ |
| 56½ | 50 | PhilMor pf 4 | z50 | 52½ | 52½ | 52¼ | 52¼ | — ¼ |
| 25⅛ | 8 | Philip Ind .16 | 148 | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | 13 | 13½ | |
| 30½ | 14 | Phil Ind pf 1 | 8 | 17½ | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | — ½ |
| 29⅛ | 20 | Phill Pet 1.30 | 393 | 27⅜ | 28 | 27¼ | 27¼ | — ⅜ |
| 20½ | 9⅝ | PhilVanH .40 | 14 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅜ | 16⅛ | PiedNGs 1.20 | 21 | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | + ⅞ |
| 69¼ | 38 | Pillsbury 1.36 | 148 | 40 | 40 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | — ¼ |
| 16¼ | 11 | PionNGas .80 | 53 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | |
| 41⅝ | 20⅞ | PitneyBw .68 | 66 | 30½ | 30⅞ | 30 | 30¼ | — ⅜ |
| 15⅝ | 11½ | Pit Forg .80 | x3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 32⅞ | 24½ | Pittston .50 | 351 | 28¼ | 28⅛ | 27 | 27⅞ | — ¼ |
| 53¼ | 13⅝ | Plan Resrch | 167 | 20½ | 21⅝ | 20½ | 20¼ | — ⅛ |
| 3 | 2⅝ | Plessey .12 | 508 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 85 | 55 | PloughInc .68 | 94 | 60 | 60 | 58 | 58 | —2 |
| 130⅞ | 51 | Polaroid .32 | 274 | 69 | 69⅞ | 68½ | 68⅝ | — ¼ |
| 17⅞ | 13½ | Portec 1.20 | 6 | 16⅞ | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | + ¼ |

| — 1970 — High. | Low. | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4¼ | Reading Co | 14 | 6⅝ | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| | 3⅞ | Reading 1 pf | 5 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| | 3⅛ | Reading 2 pf | 2 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| | 9½ | RdgBates .25 | 260 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 23¾ | — ⅞ |
| | 10¼ | Redman .15e | 193 | 22⅝ | 22⅞ | 21⅞ | 22½ | — ¾ |

| — 1970 — High. | Low. | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15⅝ | 8⅞ | SolaBasic .50 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14 | 4⅛ | Sobesta | 16 | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ¼ |
| 31⅝ | 20½ | Soo Line 2a | 2 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | + ¼ |
| 21⅝ | 10 | SOS Cons .44 | 1 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 55¼ | 37⅛ | Smith KF 2 | 105 | 42⅝ | 43⅛ | 42¼ | 42½ | — ⅞ |

| — 1970 — High. | Low. | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22⅝ | 9⅝ | TootRoll .40b | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ¾ |
| 67½ | 46½ | Trane Co .90 | 18 | 53 | 53¼ | 52 | 52 | —1½ |
| 36⅝ | 19⅛ | TransUn 1.20 | 34 | 28½ | 28¾ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| 24¼ | 9⅝ | Trans W Air | 72 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 26⅝ | 14 | TrnWAir pf 2 | 4 | 19⅝ | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |

| — 1970 — High. | Low. | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | 22 | USPCh pf1.20 | 27 | 30 | 31 | 29⅞ | 30¾ | + ½ |
| 24½ | 13⅞ | US Shoe .68 | 83 | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 40¼ | 20⅞ | US Smelt 1b | 41 | 26 | 26 | 24½ | 24⅝ | —¾ |
| 71½ | 60 | USSme pf5.50 | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| 39½ | 29⅞ | US Steel 2.40 | 144 | 31¾ | 31⅞ | 31½ | 31⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 16½ | USTobac 1.10 | 61 | 23 | 23¼ | 23 | 23⅛ | + ½ |
| 25 | 14¾ | Unit Util .92 | 11 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | + ¼ |
| 31⅛ | 18⅝ | UnUtil pf1.25 | 27 | 21 | 21½ | 21 | 21½ | + ⅝ |
| 37⅞ | 21⅝ | UnUtil pf1.50 | 41 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | + ⅛ |
| 30¾ | 21¼ | UnvLeaf 1.50 | 19 | 26 | 26 | 25⅝ | 25⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 36¾ | 19⅝ | UnivOPd .80 | 96 | 24½ | 24⅝ | 23¾ | 24 | — ⅛ |
| 99⅞ | 13¾ | Univsty Cmp | 339 | 18½ | 18½ | 17⅞ | 18½ | + ½ |
| 59½ | 32⅞ | Upjohn 1.60 | 27 | 49½ | 49¾ | 49 | 49 | |
| 21⅝ | 9½ | Uris Bldg .40 | 19 | 12¼ | 12¾ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | — ⅜ |

| — 1970 — High. | Low. | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39⅞ | 21¾ | USLIFE .50 | 20 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28 | 28¼ | |
| 40 | 20 | USM Cp 1.60 | 18 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23¾ | + ½ |
| 46¾ | 30 | USM pf2.10 | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | — ⅛ |
| 54¼ | 36½ | UtahCons .60 | 6 | 48 | 48⅛ | 48 | 48 | + ¼ |
| 33⅞ | 26⅛ | Utah PL 1.92 | 26 | 28⅛ | 28½ | 28⅛ | 28¾ | + ¼ |

## V

| — 1970 — High. | Low. | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29⅞ | 9¼ | Varian Asso | 187 | 13 | 13½ | 12⅞ | 13¼ | + ⅝ |
| 40¼ | 22½ | VCA Corp .40 | 8 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | — ⅛ |
| 53 | 26¾ | Veeder 1.60 | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | —1¼ |
| 17⅛ | 10 | Vendo Co .60 | 7 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 32½ | 20½ | VF Corp 1 | 4 | 30 | 30¼ | 30 | 30 | |
| 31 | 10 | VictComp .50 | 44 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13 | 13 | — ¼ |
| 9½ | 3⅛ | Villeger | 153 | 5⅛ | 6½ | 5⅛ | 6½ | +1½ |
| 25¼ | 17⅞ | VaElPw 1.12 | 131 | 21⅛ | 21⅜ | 20¾ | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 71 | 62 | VaE&P pf 5 | z140 | 63 | 64 | 63 | 64 | +1⅛ |
| 17½ | 7⅝ | Vornado | 44 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¼ | —⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 14¼ | VSI Corp .48 | 23 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 16¼ | 16¼ | —1¾ |
| 24 | 16⅛ | Vulcan Mat 1 | 12 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20½ | 20⅝ | —⅛ |
| 15 | 10 | VWR Unit .72 | 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ¼ |

## W

| — 1970 — High. | Low. | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 57¼ | 45½ | Wachova 1.20 | 16 | 52 | 52½ | 51¾ | 51¾ | —1 |
| 58 | 49½ | Wacho pf2.20 | 11 | 57¼ | 57½ | 57⅛ | 57½ | |
| 28⅛ | 14¾ | Walgreen 1 | 9 | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 50⅝ | 33 | WalkrH 1.20a | 17 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39½ | 39½ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 12 | Wall Murry 1 | 13 | 16⅝ | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | + ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 3⅛ | Walworth Co | 16 | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | |
| 28⅛ | 8½ | WardFd 1.10f | 36 | 11½ | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11½ | |
| 24 | 10 | Warnaco .90 | 12 | 13¾ | 14⅛ | 13¾ | 14 | +1 |
| 76⅝ | 52 | WarLam 1.20 | 67 | 59⅝ | 59¾ | 58¾ | 59 | — ⅛ |
| 36½ | 20¾ | Warn Sw 1.60 | 10 | 26 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | + ¼ |
| 27⅛ | 23 | WasGas 1.60 | 16 | 27 | 27 | 26¾ | 27 | |
| 15⅝ | 11¾ | Wash Stl .70a | 2 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| 31⅝ | 21¾ | Weyberg 1.20 | 3 | 24½ | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24¾ | |
| 52½ | 34 | Weyerhsr .80 | 231 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52 | 52 | — ½ |
| 112½ | 99½ | Weyhr pf6.75 | 8 | 111¾ | 111⅞ | 111⅞ | 111⅞ | |
| 27⅞ | 9⅝ | WheelPitt Stl | 20 | 11 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 58 | 42¾ | WheelPit pf 5 | y300 | 45½ | 46 | 45½ | 46 | +1¾ |
| 67 | 45 | Whirl Cp 1.60 | 35 | 58⅝ | 58¾ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 8 | WhiteCon .40 | 93 | 13½ | 14¼ | 13½ | 14¼ | +1 |
| 34⅞ | 28½ | WhitCn pfC 3 | 2 | 28⅞ | 29 | 28⅞ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 31 | 9 | WhiteCrss .44 | 3 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| 32¼ | 9⅝ | WhiteMot .50p | 83 | 13¾ | 14⅛ | 13½ | 14⅛ | + ½ |
| 19⅝ | 5 | Whittaker | 346 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| 47¾ | 20 | WickesCorp 1 | 13 | 31⅛ | 31½ | 31⅛ | 31¼ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 6 | WiebtStr .25b | 6 | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 71⅝ | 27¾ | Will Ross .40 | 17 | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34 | 34 | |
| 29 | 15½ | Williams Bro | 73 | 27½ | 27½ | 27 | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26½ | 16 | WmsBr pf.80 | 7 | 25¼ | 25⅛ | 24½ | 24½ | + ½ |
| 35⅛ | 26¾ | WinnDix 1.68 | 12 | 31⅝ | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | 32⅛ | + ¼ |
| 36¼ | 28⅛ | Winn Dixie B | 2 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | + ¼ |
| 23¼ | 18⅞ | WisElPw 1.40 | 19 | 21½ | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¼ | |
| 17½ | 14⅝ | WisPSvc 1.16 | 25 | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | + ¼ |
| 25 | 14⅝ | Witco Ch .92 | 17 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ½ |
| 12⅞ | 7 | Wolv WW .50 | 167 | 7¼ | 8⅝ | 7¼ | 8⅝ | +1⅜ |
| 20¼ | 13¾ | Wometco .42 | 34 | 17¾ | 18¼ | 17¾ | 18 | + ⅝ |
| 26½ | 9½ | Woods Cp .48 | 10 | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ¼ |
| 38⅞ | 25⅝ | Woolwth 1.20 | 144 | 34¾ | 35½ | 34¾ | 35⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 55½ | 40 | Woolw pf2.20 | 27 | 50¼ | 50½ | 50¼ | 50½ | +1½ |
| 17⅝ | 5 | World Airwy | 21 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅝ |
| 111¾ | 88¼ | Wrigley 3a | 4 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | —1 |
| 15 | 7⅞ | Wurlitzer .40 | 3 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |

## X

| — 1970 — High. | Low. | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 115¾ | 65¼ | Xerox Cp .60 | x232 | 78⅝ | 78⅞ | 77¾ | 78 | —1¼ |
| 37⅝ | 12⅝ | XTRA Inc | 125 | 23¾ | 24 | 22¾ | 24 | + ¾ |

## Y

| — 1970 — High. | Low. | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21¼ | 15⅛ | YngstSD 1.20 | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |

## Z

| — 1970 — High. | Low. | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44⅝ | 19⅝ | Zale Corp .64 | 30 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | — ½ |
| 36 | 16¾ | Zale pf A.80 | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 39½ | 11⅝ | Zapata Norn | 370 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17⅛ | — ¾ |
| 66 | 24¼ | ZapaNor pf 2 | 25 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 35 | —1 |
| 42½ | 20 | Zayre Corp | 8 | 25 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | + ⅛ |
| 37¾ | 22¼ | ZenithR 1.40 | 109 | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 34¼ | 34¼ | — ⅛ |
| 38 | 13⅝ | Zurn Ind .28 | 33 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | + ¼ |

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid so far this year. f—Paid in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Paid last year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

---

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

| Commodity and unit | Mon. | Year ago |
|---|---|---|
| **FOODS** | | |
| *Wheat 2, red bush* | $1.98¾ | (a) |
| Wheat 2, hard c.i.f. bu. | 2.01¼ | (a) |
| Corn. 2 yellow bu. | 1.87¼ | (a) |
| Oats 2 white bu. | .92⅞ | (a) |
| Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu. | 1.61 | (a) |
| Cocoa Accra, lb. | *.40⅝ | (a) |
| *Coffee 4 Santos lb.* | 1.56 | (a) |
| **TEXTILES** | | |
| Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd. | .16¼ | (a) |
| **METALS** | | |
| Steel billets (Pitt.) ton. | 108.80 | (a) |
| Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton. | 69.00 | (a) |
| Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt | 40-41 | (a) |
| Lead, spot lb. | .15 | (a) |
| Copper elec. lb. | .60-.60¼ | (a) |
| Tin, (Straits), lb. | 1.77¼ | (a) |
| Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb | .15 | (a) |
| Silver N.Y., oz. | 1.84 | (a) |
| **COMMODITY Indices** | | |
| Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931). | 418.1 | (a) |

* Nominal. † Asked. (a) Holiday.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 31, 1970

World sugar No. 11: March '71 3.89 b, May '71 3.92 b, July '71 3.95 b, Sept. '71 3.99 b, Oct. '71 4.04 n.

Wool, new: No sales.
Wool tops: No sales.

Cocoa: Sept. 35.13, Dec. 35.27, March '71 35.50, May '71 35.61, July '71 35.76, Sept. '71 35.90, Dec. '71 35.85.

Copper: Sept. 55.95, Oct. 56.45, Dec. 57.10, Jan. '71 57.20, March '71 57.90, May '71 59.90, July '71 57.90, Sept. '71 57.85.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): Sept. 37.30, Nov. 38.25, Dec. 38.95 b, Jan. '71 39.75, March '71 40.60 b, May '71 41.15 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 2.73, March '71 3.10, April '71 3.31, May '71 3.97.

Silver: Sept. 183.80, Dec. 188.50, Jan. '71 190.20, March '71 193.30, May '71 196.40, July '71 199.40, Sept. '71 202.30, Dec. '71 206.50.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.

## U.S. Commodity Prices

COTTON No. 2

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Ch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 26.69 | 26.74 | 26.69 | z26.69 | + 2 |
| Dec | 26.60 | 26.75 | 26.58 | z26.68 | +15 |
| Mar | 26.95 | 27.20 | 26.95 | z27.15 | +20 |
| May | 27.08 | 27.25 | 27.08 | 27.25 | +25 |
| Jul | 27.05 | 27.30 | 27.05 | 27.30 | +25 |
| Oct | | | | z25.55 | +30 |

z—bid.
(stands for night)

CHICAGO FUTURES

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT** | | | | | |
| Sep | 1.59¾ | 1.59¾ | 1.58⅛ | 1.58⅝ | 1.59¼ |
| Dec | 1.4 | 1.66⅛ | 1.64 | 1.64⅛ | 1.64g6 |
| Mar | 1.67¾ | 1.69⅝ | 1.67¼ | 1.68 | 1.67⅝ |
| May | 1.65 | 1.67⅞ | 1.65 | 1.66 | 1.65¾ |
| Jul | 1.56½ | 1.59¾ | 1.56½ | 1.57 | 1.57 |
| **CORN** | | | | | |
| Sep | 1.56⅞ | 1.60¾ | 1.56½ | 1.58¼ | 1.56½ |
| Dec | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.55 |
| Mar | 1.60 | 1.61⅝ | 1.58½ | 1.58⅞ | 1.59½ |
| May | 1.63 | 1.64 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.61½ |
| Jul | 1.63 | 1.64¼ | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.61½ |
| **SOYBEANS** | | | | | |
| Sep | 2.79 | 2.80 | 2.77 | 2.77 | 2.78¾ |
| Nov | 2.82¼ | 2.83¼ | 2.79¼ | 2.80 | 2.81¾ |
| Jan | 2.85½ | 2.88¾ | 2.85 | 2.85½ | 2.87¼ |
| Mar | 2.92½ | 2.93½ | 2.90 | 2.91 | 2.92¼ |
| May | 2.9 | 2.97¼ | 2.93¾ | 2.94 | 2.95⅝ |
| Jul | 2.97¾ | 2.98½ | 2.95½ | 2.95½ | 2.97⅛ |
| Aug | 2.95 | 2.95 | 2.94 | 2.94 | 2.95¾ |
| **SOYBEAN OIL** | | | | | |
| Sep | 10.83 | 10.99 | 10.75 | 10.83 | 10.88 |
| Oct | 10.37 | 10.43 | 10.27 | 10.33 | 10.33 |
| Dec | 9.95 | 9.95 | 9.81 | 9.81 | 9.97 |
| Jan | 9.92 | 9.89 | 9.76 | a9.78 | 9.95 |
| Mar | 9.77 | 9.84 | 9.71 | 9.76 | 9.83 |
| May | 9.75 | 9.94 | 9.73 | 9.75 | a9.95 |
| Jul | 9.76 | 9.80 | 9.72 | a9.72 | a9.80 |
| Aug | — | — | — | a9.75 | a9.80 |
| **SOYBEAN MEAL** | | | | | |
| Sep | 82.40 | 82.40 | 81.10 | 81.25 | 82.00 |
| Oct | 81.10 | 81.10 | 80.35 | a80.50 | 81.00 |
| Dec | 79.60 | 79.70 | 78.65 | 78.95 | 79.30 |
| Jan | 79.10 | 79.15 | 78.10 | 78.20 | 78.90 |
| Mar | 78.90 | 79.00 | 78.00 | 78.25 | 78.75 |
| May | 78.85 | 79.85 | 78.30 | 78.40 | 78.40 |
| Jul | 78.50 | 78.90 | 78.30 | 78.30 | 78.50 |
| **SILVER** | | | | | |
| Sep | 1.85.00 | 1.85.80 | 1.85.00 | 1.85.80 | 1.85.80 |
| Oct | 1.87.50 | 1.89.20 | 1.85.40 | 1.87.30 | 1.87.30 |
| Dec | 1.90.80 | 1.91.20 | 1.89.30 | 1.90.10 | 1.90.50 |
| Feb | 1.94.00 | 1.94.10 | 1.92.20 | 1.93.30 | 1.93.50 |
| Apr | 1.97.00 | 1.97.10 | 1.95.40 | 1.96.20 | 1.96.40 |
| Jun | 2.00.40 | 2.00.40 | 1.98.60 | 1.99.30 | 1.99.40 |
| Aug | 2.01.80 | 2.02.60 | 2.01.70 | 2.02.30 | 2.02.50 |
| Oct | 2.05.30 | 2.05.30 | 2.05.30 | 2.05.30 | 2.05.50 |
| **LIVE BEEF CATTLE** | | | | | |
| Oct | 28.90 | 29.07 | 28.85 | 29.10 | 29.05 |
| Dec | 28.72 | 28.97 | 28.65 | 28.97 | 28.75 |
| Feb | 29.22 | 29.60 | 29.22 | 29.52 | 29.30 |
| Apr | 29.85 | 30.20 | 29.85 | 30.17 | 29.85 |
| Jun | 30.22 | 30.65 | 30.20 | 30.65 | 30.17 |
| Aug | 30.00 | 30.27 | 30.00 | 30.22 | 29.77 |
| Oct | 29.25 | 29.25 | 29.25 | 29.25 | b29.05 |
| Dec | 29.10 | 29.10 | 29.10 | 29.10 | n28.80 |

Sales: Oct 654; Dec 382; Feb 183; April 183; June 302; Aug 117; Oct'71, 10; Dec'71, 1.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LIVE HOGS** | | | | | |
| Oct | 19.72 | 19.75 | 19.60 | 19.67 | a19.55 |
| Dec | 19.75 | 19.90 | 19.70 | 19.77 | 19.62 |
| Feb | 20.25 | 20.42 | 20.25 | b20.32 | 20.20 |
| Apr | 21.60 | 21.85 | 21.60 | 21.70 | 21.60 |
| Jun | 24.00 | 24.20 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 23.50 |
| Jul | 23.65 | 24.00 | 23.65 | 24.00 | 23.55 |
| Aug | 23.50 | 23.50 | 23.50 | 23.50 | —— |

Sales: Oct 30; Dec 83; Feb 36; April 37; June 19; July 4; Aug 1.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SHELL EGGS** | | | | | |
| Sep | 45.20 | 45.95 | 44.80 | 45.90 | 45.05 |
| Oct | 38.90 | 39.40 | 38.65 | 39.00 | 38.90 |
| Nov | 40.25 | 41.00 | 39.90 | 40.85 | 40.25 |
| Dec | 39.10 | 39.50 | 38.90 | 39.60 | 39.05 |
| Jan | 37.75 | 38.00 | 37.60 | 37.75 | 37.70 |

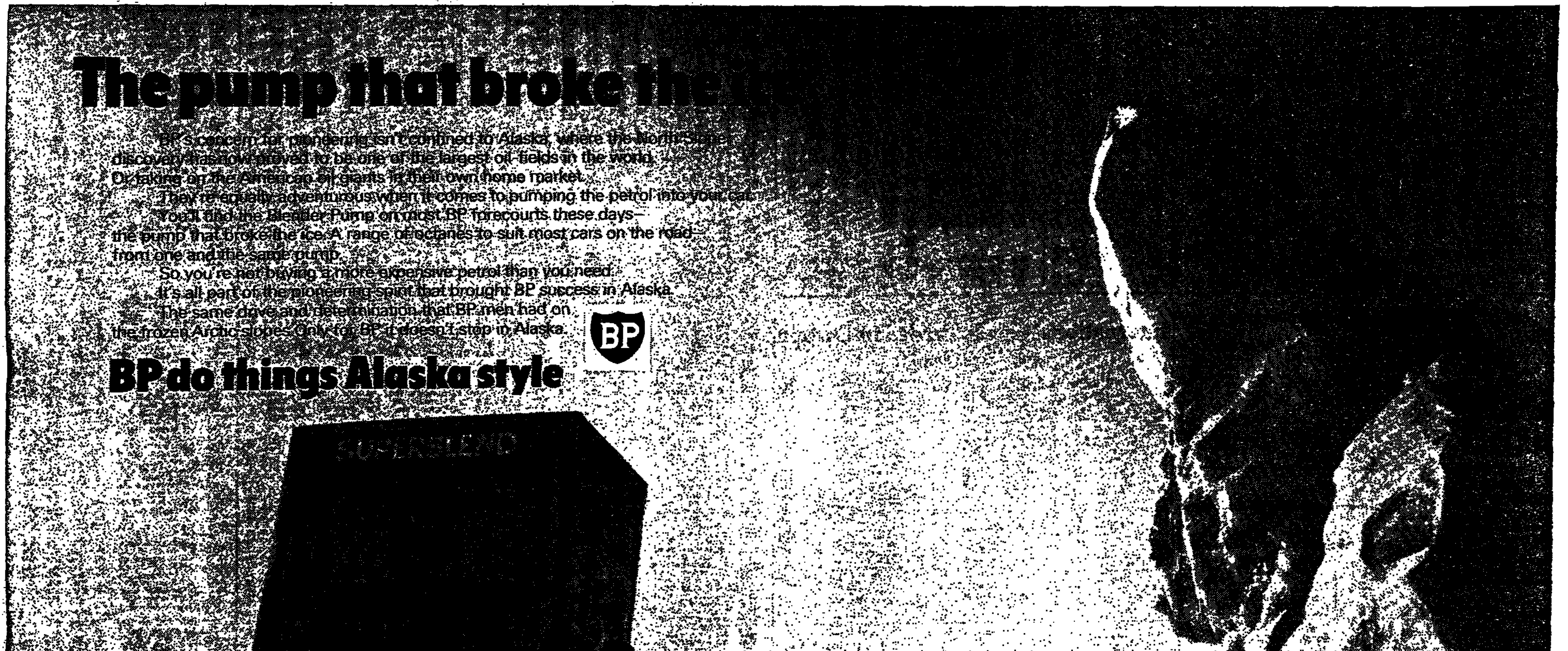
Sales: Sep 1,926; Oct 386; Nov 245; Dec 571; Jan 78.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FORZEN PORK BELLIES** | | | | | |
| Feb | 33.30 | 33.60 | 33.20 | 33.50 | 33.20 |
| Mar | 33.62 | 33.92 | 33.62 | 33.75 | 23.55 |
| May | 34.60 | 34.92 | 34.60 | 34.85 | 34.40 |
| Jul | 35.10 | 35.35 | 35.10 | 35.25 | 34.85 |

Sales: Feb 1,979; March 602; May 452; July 55.

Open interest: Feb 4,968; March 1,983; May 1,286; July 209.

a—Offered; n—Nominal; b—Bid.



# American Stock Exchange Trading

| 1970 High | 1970 Low | Stocks and Div. | In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 86 | 61 | AberdnMf | .40 | 1 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ | |
| 7¼ | 5⅛ | AberdnP | .13t | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 6 | 2¾ | Acme Hamil | | 2 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | —1⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2½ | Acme Prec | | 8 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 12 | 3 | Adams Russ | | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 15⅛ | 5 | Admiral Intl | | 3 | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | |
| 14¼ | 3⅞ | Aerodex Inc | | 3 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 13⅝ | 4½ | AeroFlow | .30 | 35 | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅛ | 6¾ | +⅜ |
| 15¾ | 9⅛ | Aerojet | .60a | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | —1¼ |
| 17⅛ | 6½ | Aeronca | .10e | 55 | 6⅞ | 9⅛ | 6⅞ | 9 | +1⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 4⅞ | AerosolT | .51t | 23 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 5⅞ | +⅜ |
| 10⅞ | 5 | Aerovox Cp | | 14 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | +½ |
| 15⅞ | 9½ | Affil Hosp | .40 | 10 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | +⅜ |
| 13 | 3½ | AIC Photo | | 3 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 11⅛ | 3⅞ | Aiken Ind | | 10 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | +¼ |
| 6⅞ | 1⅞ | AIM Ccs | | 12 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | +¼ |
| 3½ | 1½ | Airlift Intl | | 96 | 1¾ | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | —⅛ |
| 16⅞ | 5 | AirpasE | .05p | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | +1⅛ |
| 15¼ | 8½ | Airwick B | .25 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 20⅞ | 16½ | Ajax Ma | .35e | 2 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | +1¼ |
| 59⅞ | 20 | Alan Wd | 1.60 | 3 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | |
| 12 | 4½ | Alaska Airl | | 98 | 7 | 7¼ | 6¾ | 7 | +½ |
| 14¾ | 5⅛ | AlbaWald | .24 | 37 | 6½ | 6⅞ | 6¼ | 6⅞ | +⅜ |
| 8¼ | 3 | Aldon Ind | | 4 | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | +½ |
| 18¼ | 15 | AlisonM | 1.16e | 8 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | —1⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 3⅛ | All Amer Ind | | 11 | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | —⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Allegh Airl | | 25 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | —⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 6 | Alleg Airl wt | | 6 | 7 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | |
| 10½ | 3½ | AllegCoro wt | | 8 | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | —1⅛ |
| 27½ | 9 | Allen El | .32t | 21 | 12⅞ | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | —⅜ |
| 14 | 7¾ | Allian T | .26e | 6 | 12½ | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | +¼ |
| 11½ | 2½ | Allied Arl | | 19 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 22⅞ | 13⅞ | AlrightAu | .60 | 9 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | +⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 2⅞ | Alpha Indust | | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | +⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 3¾ | Altamil Corp | | 29 | 4½ | 5 | 4¾ | 5 | +⅜ |
| 56 | 46½ | Alcoa | pf3.75 | 2200 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | +1⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 6½ | AlumSpec | .44 | x1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | +⅛ |
| 4¾ | 3 | Amco Indust | | 4 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | —⅛ |
| 16 | 4 | Amecp Inc | | 19 | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | +⅛ |
| 11 | 5⅛ | A AutVnd | .20 | 11 | 5¾ | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | |
| 11⅞ | 8 | AmBllrit | .60 | 10 | 9¼ | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | —⅜ |
| 9¼ | 4⅝ | A BkStra | .36t | 3 | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 37⅞ | 24 | AmBidgM | .30 | 4 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | +⅜ |
| 22 | 15 | A CenM | 1.20e | 18 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 16¾ | 12 | Am FinA | 1.10 | 11 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | +⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 3⅛ | A Israeli | .23e | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 10⅞ | 6½ | A MalzeA | .33 | 21 | 7 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | —⅛ |
| 41¾ | 27⅞ | AmMvg | 1.75e | 8 | 29⅞ | 30⅞ | 29⅞ | 30⅛ | +⅜ |
| 45 | 10½ | Am Med | .12 | 94 | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 16¾ | 17 | —⅛ |
| 27½ | 12½ | Am Mot | Inns | 9 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | —¾ |
| 35⅞ | 20 | Am Pelr | .50e | 11 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 7⅞ | 2 | Am Precison | | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 11 | 6⅞ | A RltyTr | .63c | 10 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | —⅛ |
| 8 | 5 | AmSat Equip | | 85 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6¼ | —⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 4½ | AmTech | .05p | 8 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 16⅞ | 7¾ | AmesDS | .10r | 48 | 8⅝ | 9½ | 8⅝ | 9½ | +1⅛ |
| 19⅞ | 10⅞ | AmpcoMi | .60 | 5 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | —⅛ |
| 50⅛ | 10⅞ | Amrep Corp | | 255 | 22 | 22⅞ | 21⅞ | 22 | +⅞ |
| 7¼ | 3 | AndreaRa | .25 | 2 | 4⅞ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | +¼ |
| 6⅞ | 1⅛ | vJandy Gard | | 12 | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | —¼ |
| 27⅞ | 14½ | Angelica | .18 | 10 | 17⅞ | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | +⅞ |
| 3⅛ | 1½ | Anglo Lautro | | 14 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 13 | 7¾ | Ansul Co | .28r | 7 | 8½ | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | +½ |
| 14½ | 3 | Anthony Ind | | 25 | 4½ | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | —¼ |
| 5 | 2 | AO Indust | | 76 | 2⅞ | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | —⅛ |
| 7 | 3 | Apollo Indust | | 4 | 3⅞ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | +⅛ |
| 24½ | 3⅞ | Applied Data | | 40 | 5⅞ | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 6 | +1⅞ |
| 12¾ | 4⅛ | Applied Dev | | 16 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | —⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 12⅛ | AquitainCda | | 110 | 23½ | 23½ | 23 | 23 | —⅛ |
| 17¼ | 10⅞ | Arctic Ent | | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | +⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅞ | Argus Inc | | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 21¼ | 12 | ArizColoLd | C | 2 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13½ | —⅜ |
| 19 | 10¼ | Ark Best | .30 | 11 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12½ | —⅛ |
| 31 | 21 | ArkLGas | 1.70 | 14 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | +1⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 6 | Arrow Elecl | | 25 | 8¾ | 9⅛ | 8¾ | 8¾ | +⅛ |
| 16½ | 11⅞ | Arundel | | 19 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | —1⅛ |
| 11 | 6¼ | Arwood | .20p | 7 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | +⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 5⅞ | Asamera Oil | | 740 | 14⅞ | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | —½ |
| 13¼ | 6 | ASPRO | .50b | 2 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | —¼ |
| 20⅞ | 13¾ | AssdBaby | .60 | 14 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 3¾ | AssdFdSt | .20 | 3 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | —¼ |
| 30⅞ | 21 | AssdMt | 1.67e | 2 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26 | 26 | |
| 45½ | 31½ | AssdProd | .40 | 27 | 23½ | 26 | 23½ | 26 | +2⅞ |
| 11⅞ | 2½ | Astrex Inc | | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | —⅛ |
| 34⅞ | 3⅞ | Astrodata | | 118 | 4⅞ | 5 | 4¾ | 5 | +⅜ |
| 4½ | 2 | Atco Chem | | 33 | 2½ | 2¾ | 2½ | 2⅝ | |
| 12¼ | 8⅞ | AtlcoMig | .48e | 18 | 12 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | +⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅞ | AtlcMig wt | | 18 | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | |
| 26 | 14⅞ | AtCLCo | 1.20a | 1 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | +1¼ |
| 20¼ | 6¾ | Atl Pichf | wi | 24 | 11¾ | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11½ | —¼ |
| 35⅞ | 16 | Atlas M | 2.05a | 18 | 22⅞ | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 | +1¼ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | AtlasCorp | wt | 10 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1½ | +⅛ |
| 35¼ | 15⅛ | Augat | .05e | 11 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20 | 20 | —1¼ |
| 21⅞ | 7½ | Austral Oil | | 79 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18 | 18 | —⅛ |
| 11½ | 4⅞ | Auto Bldg | | 14 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | —⅛ |
| 47¾ | 23½ | Auto Data | Pr | 56 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 34¾ | 34⅞ | —1 |
| 27½ | 5¼ | Automat Rad | | 32 | 6 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | —⅜ |
| 28¼ | 25¼ | Auto Sw | .30e | 6 | 27¾ | 27⅞ | 27¾ | 27⅞ | —⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 3⅞ | AVC Cp | .25p | 8 | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | +½ |
| 6½ | 2¼ | Avco Corp | wt | 21 | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 6⅞ | 6 | Avemco | .05e | 6 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | +⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 1¼ | Avien Inc | | 106 | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | +⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 3¼ | Avis Ind | .40r | 3 | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | +⅛ |

## B

| 1970 High | 1970 Low | Stocks and Div. | In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30⅞ | 12½ | Baker Ind | .24 | 67 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 19⅝ | +⅜ |
| 49 | 19½ | Bald DH | 1.20 | 2 | 23 | 23 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | —⅜ |
| 9⅛ | 3 | Ball Co | | 8 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | —⅛ |
| 12½ | 5⅛ | Banff Oil | | 30 | 11½ | 11½ | 11 | 11 | —⅝ |
| 5 | 1¼ | BangPunt | wt | 33 | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | —¼ |
| 9¼ | 3 | Banister Cntl | | 9 | 4⅞ | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 25⅛ | 13½ | BankUtil | .27b | 10 | 18½ | 19 | 18¼ | 19 | +1⅛ |
| 9 | 3½ | Banner Inds | | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 11⅞ | 3⅞ | BarbLyn | .16p | 26 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4½ | +⅛ |
| 17¼ | 5½ | Barnes Eng | | 4 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | +⅛ |
| 8¼ | 3½ | Barnwell Ind | | 8 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 5⅞ | |
| 19 | 6⅛ | BarryRG | .20f | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | +⅛ |
| 25⅞ | 6 | BarryWrn | .30 | 32 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 14 | 3¾ | Bartell Med | | 11 | 5 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | —⅛ |
| 11 | 4⅞ | Barth Sp | .33 | 6 | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | +¼ |
| 13¼ | 4½ | Bartons Cdy | | 2 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | —¼ |
| 7 | 2⅞ | Baruch Fost | | 66 | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | 3 | 3¼ | |
| 20¾ | 16¼ | Beco Ind | f | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | +1¼ |
| 9⅞ | 4¼ | Bell Electrn | | 53 | 4½ | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | |
| 10⅞ | 5¼ | Belscot Ret | | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 28¾ | 5⅞ | Benrus Corp | | 11 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7½ | —1¼ |
| 30 | 8½ | BergBrun | .24 | 140 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | —1¼ |
| 49½ | 16 | Berg B | pf1.15 | 19 | 18 | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | +⅜ |
| 10⅛ | 4½ | Berles Corp | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 9⅞ | 4⅛ | Beth Cp | .30r | 5 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | +⅛ |
| 44⅞ | 6½ | Beverly Ent | | 502 | 9½ | 9¾ | 9⅛ | 9¾ | +1½ |
| 27½ | 15 | Bickfords | | z100 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| 33¼ | 13¾ | Binney S | .80 | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | —¼ |
| 7⅛ | 2⅞ | Bloomf Bldg | | 20 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3¼ | 3⅞ | +¼ |
| 8⅛ | 3 | Bluebird Inc | | 13 | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | +⅛ |
| 3¾ | 1¼ | Bluebird wt | | 22 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| 28⅞ | 12½ | Bohack | .70f | 4 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | +¼ |
| 10⅞ | 3⅞ | Botany Ind | | 30 | 5¼ | 6 | 5¼ | 5⅞ | +¼ |
| 7 | 3⅛ | Bowmar Inst | | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3½ | 3⅞ | +⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 7¼ | Bowne Co | .16 | 6 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 9¾ | 9¾ | —⅝ |
| 26½ | 8 | Bow Vall | .10 | 50 | 13¼ | 14½ | 13¼ | 14¼ | +⅞ |
| 18⅞ | 9 | Bradf Sp | .60a | x33 | 13 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 13⅛ | +⅜ |
| 20⅞ | 14½ | BradlCom | Sy | 33 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 19 | 19¾ | —⅜ |
| 9⅛ | 6⅞ | Branch In | .50 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | —⅛ |
| 11 | 5 | BranAirw | wt | 18 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | —⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 6¼ | BrnfAirA | .35f | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | +⅛ |
| 16½ | 11¼ | BrascanLtd | 1. | 95 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | —⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 11½ | Braun En | .32 | 6 | 11½ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | +⅛ |
| 8¼ | 5⅞ | Breeze | | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | +⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 5 | Bro Dart | Ind | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ | 6¼ | |
| 6¼ | 3 | Brody St | .04p | 16 | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | +⅛ |

| 1970 High | 1970 Low | Stocks and Div. | In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18¼ | 5½ | BrksPark | .20 | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 26⅞ | 20 | BrownFB | .40b | 8 | 23¾ | 24⅛ | 23¾ | 23⅞ | +⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 4⅞ | BrownP | pf.40 | 5 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Bruce Robert | | 2 | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 9¼ | 1⅞ | BTB Corp | | 75 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2½ | 2½ | —⅜ |
| 16⅞ | 7⅞ | BTU Eng | .28 | 15 | 12⅞ | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | —¼ |
| 7½ | 2⅞ | Buehler Cp | | 2 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | +¼ |
| 19⅛ | 6½ | Buelind | .10d | 5 | 9½ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | +⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 11½ | Bundy Corp | 1 | 5 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15⅛ | —⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 8 | Burgess | .20 | 24 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11½ | —⅝ |
| 46¾ | 9¼ | Burns WJ | .60 | 06 | 22 | 22¼ | 21⅝ | 22¼ | +½ |
| 4⅞ | 2⅞ | Burr JP | .05g | 15 | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | +⅛ |
| 15½ | 5⅛ | Butlr Av | .10p | 2 | 7 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | —¼ |
| 21⅛ | 7¼ | Butles Gs | Oil | 32 | 11¼ | 11⅝ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | —⅜ |

## C

| 1970 High | 1970 Low | Stocks and Div. | In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23⅞ | 7⅞ | Cablecom Gn | | 28 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | —⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 11½ | Caldor | .60l | 13 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14 | 14⅛ | —⅛ |
| 33⅞ | 16¼ | Calcomp | | 103 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14¼ | |
| 14¾ | 5⅛ | Campbl Chib | | 76 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13¼ | 6⅞ | CampbM | .30 | 3 | 8¼ | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | +⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 2½ | CdnExp | G&O | 46 | 5-16 | 5-16 | 3-16 | 3-16 | |
| 12⅞ | 5 | Cdn Gricoll | | 20 | 8⅛ | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | —⅛ |
| 17 | 3 | Cdn Homestd | | 86 | 7 9-16 | 7 11-16 | 7¼ | 7 7-16 | —½ |
| 14⅞ | 8 | CdnHydro | .20 | 8 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 16 | 7 | Cdn Javelin | | 23 | 8½ | 9⅛ | 8¼ | 9 | +⅜ |
| 5¼ | 2 | Cdn Marconi | | 7 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | —⅛ |
| 37½ | 16 | Cdn Sup Oil | | 23 | 34 | 34⅞ | 34 | 34¼ | +⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 4⅛ | Canaverl Int | | 33 | 5½ | 5⅞ | 5⅛ | 5½ | +⅛ |
| 6¾ | 3⅛ | Canoga Ind | | 19 | 4½ | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¼ | —⅛ |
| 53⅞ | 14½ | Cap Ind | .40e | 23 | 18¾ | 19½ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | +⅛ |
| 50½ | 4¼ | Career Acad | | 466 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | 7½ | +⅝ |
| 11⅞ | 6½ | Caressa Inc | | 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 115½ | 80 | Carnaln | 1.60 | 4 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 92½ | 92½ | —¾ |
| 73 | 61 | Caro PL | pf 5 | 220 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ | |
| 18¼ | 10 | Carousel Fsh | | 40 | 12⅞ | 13¾ | 12⅞ | 13½ | +1⅜ |
| 8⅞ | 3½ | Castleton Ind | | 30 | 4 | 4 | 3¾ | 3⅞ | |
| 22 | 6⅞ | Cavitron Cp | | 23 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8 | 8 | —⅛ |
| 14½ | 5 | Cellu Craft | | 13 | 6 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | +⅛ |
| 54 | 50 | CenP&L | pf 4 | x50 | 50 | 51 | 50 | 51 | |
| 22½ | 13 | CentSec | 2.45e | 12 | 15½ | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | —¼ |
| 31⅞ | 16 | CentryE | .60b | xx4 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | +⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 2 | Century Geo | | 11 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | +¼ |
| 12⅞ | 6⅞ | CentryInd | .24 | 3 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | +⅜ |
| 10½ | 3½ | Certified Cp | | 50 | 4 | 4⅛ | 3¾ | 4 | —⅛ |
| 13¼ | 6⅛ | Certron Corp | | 16 | 8¼ | 8⅞ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | —⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 5¼ | ChadMkII | .15e | 3 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | —⅛ |
| 24¼ | 8 | ChampHo | .16 | 116 | 24⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 24 | —⅜ |
| 5⅞ | 2½ | Charan Ind | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 31½ | 23¼ | ChiRivt | 1.60a | 10 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | —¾ |
| 23⅞ | 5⅞ | Christian Oil | | 51 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | —½ |
| 9¼ | 2⅞ | Cinerama | | 91 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3½ | —¼ |
| 17½ | 9¼ | Citizens F | .32 | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | —¼ |
| 17⅞ | 7⅞ | ClyGeFis | .50 | 4 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | +⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3 | ClarkCbl | .05g | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 24½ | 7½ | Clarkson Ind | | 9 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12¼ | 12¼ | —⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 2½ | Clarostat | | 8 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 10½ | 3⅞ | Clary Corp | | 16 | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | —⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 6 | Clopay | .49t | 13 | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | +⅜ |
| 33⅞ | 6 | CMI Corp | | 45 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¾ | —⅜ |
| 9⅞ | 2½ | Coburn | .07p | 37 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | +⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 9¼ | Coff Mat | .45e | 9 | 13¼ | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13½ | +½ |
| 10¼ | 5¼ | Cohen Harld | | 3 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | —⅛ |
| 15¼ | 4⅞ | CohuElec | .15 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 14½ | 9½ | Cole Drug | .25 | 9 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | —⅛ |
| 37 | 6¾ | Cole Natl | .44 | 61 | 8⅞ | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | —⅛ |
| 22⅞ | 11 | Colecalnd | .68 | 7 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | —¼ |
| 37⅞ | 21¾ | Coleman | .40 | 22 | 28⅞ | 28¼ | 27¾ | 27⅞ | —⅜ |
| 10⅞ | 6⅛ | Colon Snd | .30 | 3 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 13⅞ | 3⅞ | Colwell | .12e | 4 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | +½ |
| 33 | 18¼ | Combustn Eq | | 62 | 11¼ | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¾ | +⅞ |
| 9⅛ | 4⅛ | Comi All | .10t | 4 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | —⅛ |
| 22⅞ | 13½ | ComlMil | .60b | 3 | 16 | 16¼ | 1 | 16¼ | +¼ |
| 16⅞ | 5¼ | Comador | .06e | 11 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 24½ | 19 | ComPSv | 1.50 | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | +⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 7¼ | Compoind | .36 | 6 | 10¼ | 10⅞ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | —¼ |
| 15⅞ | 6 | CompDes | .70 | 13 | 7⅞ | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | +⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 2¾ | CompuDyne | | 25 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3 | —⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 2 | Comput Appl | | 52 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2½ | 2⅝ | |
| 12¼ | 3½ | Comput Sci | | 27 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3¼ | 3⅞ | |
| 11⅞ | 3⅛ | Comput Instr | | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 12⅞ | 3⅛ | Comput Inv | | 2 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | —¼ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅛ | Comp Mch T | | 2 | 2½ | 3⅛ | 3½ | 2⅝ | |
| 28⅞ | 13½ | Compulest | | 13 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 15½ | 15½ | —⅝ |
| 75⅞ | 16¼ | Comp Softw | | 39 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 21 | 21⅞ | —⅛ |
| 14½ | 5½ | Conchemco | | 15 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6½ | +⅜ |
| 14 | 3⅞ | ConcrdF | .10p | 6 | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5½ | +⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 6¼ | Condec Corp | | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11½ | —⅜ |
| 17⅞ | 4⅞ | Conductron | | 24 | 5¼ | 9 | 8¼ | 8¾ | +⅜ |
| 8⅞ | 4¼ | Connelly Con | | 3 | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | +⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 5½ | Connrex | .30b | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | +¼ |
| 14⅞ | 3⅞ | Conroy Inc | | 6 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 3 5-16 | 1 | Con Cdn Fur | | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | —⅛ |
| 22⅞ | 4⅝ | Con Oil Gas | | 246 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | —⅛ |
| 10¼ | 6 | Con Refining | | 4 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | —⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 7½ | ConsltDes | .40 | 21 | 9⅞ | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ | +1 |
| 23⅞ | 11½ | Cont Mater | | 26 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | —⅛ |
| 6¼ | 5 | Contl Tel | wt | 51 | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | —⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 5⅞ | Cook Elec | .30 | 22 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | —⅜ |
| 10¼ | 4⅞ | Cook Ind | | 3 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 19¾ | 15 | CookPIV | 1.40 | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | +⅛ |
| 11½ | 3½ | CooprJrt | .25p | 16 | 6 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | —⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 13¼ | Corr Brk | .66 | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | +¼ |
| 11½ | 3½ | Cosmodyne | | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 15½ | 4⅞ | Craig Corp | | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | —⅛ |
| 10¼ | 7⅞ | CramerE | .45f | 22 | 9½ | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | +⅛ |
| 30⅞ | 24 | Creole P | 2.60 | 29 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 30 | +¼ |
| 7¼ | 4⅛ | Crest Foam | | 3 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | —⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 3 | Crestmont | | 33 | 4½ | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 26⅞ | 17 | CwnCPet | .70f | 4 | 24 | 24 | 23⅞ | 23¾ | —½ |
| 10⅛ | 4⅛ | Crystal Oil | | 16 | 5¾ | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | —⅛ |
| 21¼ | 8 | Cubic Corp | | 7 | 12½ | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12½ | +⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 3⅞ | Curtis Maths | | 6 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 31¾ | 15 | Cutler A | .44 | 31 | 20 | 20½ | 20 | 20⅛ | +¼ |

## D

| 1970 High | 1970 Low | Stocks and Div. | In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9⅞ | 5½ | Dalich | .20e | 14 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | +1¼ |
| 70¼ | 22 | Damon Corp | | 3 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | —½ |
| 10¼ | 5⅞ | DamonCr | .40 | 4 | 7½ | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅞ | +⅜ |
| 20¼ | 9 | Danielin | .18e | 2 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | |
| 5⅞ | 2¼ | Daryl Indus | | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 15 | 3⅛ | Data Cntl | | 3 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | +⅜ |
| 35⅞ | 15 | Data Documt | | 7 | 18¼ | 18⅞ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| 25½ | 4⅞ | DataProd | Cp | 174 | 7⅞ | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | +⅛ |
| 16½ | 7 | Day Min | .15g | 11 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | —⅛ |
| 23½ | 9⅞ | Daylin | .24 | 24 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 13¼ | 6⅛ | Dayton Corp | | 54 | 5½ | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 27½ | 1 | DC Tran A | | 12 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | —⅛ |
| 29¼ | 4⅞ | DCA Devel | | 76 | 7⅞ | 8 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | —⅜ |
| 23⅞ | 10¼ | Dearborn Cp | | 46 | 17½ | 17½ | 17 | 17¼ | |
| 16¼ | 6 | Del Labs | | 3 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 64¼ | 12½ | Deltona Corp | | 312 | 22⅞ | 23 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | —1⅞ |
| 7⅞ | 5½ | Dellown Fds | | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | —¼ |
| 24¼ | 8⅞ | DeroRsch | Dv | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | |

05-108/Kaf

## Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Aug. 31, 1970

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Monday.

| | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| Aberdn | 1.74 | 1.91 |
| Admiralty Funds: | | |
| Grwth | 5.11 | 5.60 |
| Incom | 3.49 | 3.82 |
| Insur | 6.41 | 7.02 |
| Advisrs | 4.47 | 4.89 |
| Affiliatd | 6.54 | 7.08 |
| Afutre | 5.36 | 5.36 |
| All Am F | .59 | .64 |
| Allstate | 9.10 | 9.78 |
| Alpha Fd | 9.16 | 10.01 |
| Amcap | 5.08 | 5.55 |
| Am Bus | 2.88 | 3.12 |
| Am Dvln | 9.15 | 10.00 |
| Amer Express: | | |
| Capit | 6.85 | 7.49 |
| Incme | 8.17 | 8.93 |
| Invest | 7.83 | 8.56 |
| Specl | 7.22 | |
| Stock | 7.64 | 8.35 |
| Am Eqty | 4.09 | 4.47 |
| Am Grth | 5.24 | 5.73 |
| Am Inv | 4.68 | 4.68 |
| Am Mut | 7.79 | 8.51 |
| AmN Gth | 2.40 | 2.62 |
| Anchor Group: | | |
| Capit | 6.77 | 7.42 |
| Grwth | 9.25 | 10.15 |
| Incme | 7.08 | 7.76 |
| Fd Inv | 7.59 | 8.32 |
| Vent | 37.26 | 40.83 |
| Apollo Fd | unavail | |
| Associa | 1.13 | 1.24 |
| Astron | 3.88 | 4.24 |
| Axe Houghton: | | |
| Fund A | 4.71 | 5.12 |
| Fund B | 6.57 | 7.14 |
| Stock | 5.49 | 5.99 |
| Sci Cp | 4.09 | 4.45 |
| Babson | 7.93 | 7.93 |
| Beacon | 11.45 | 11.45 |
| Berg Knf | 7.36 | 7.36 |
| Berk Gth | 4.88 | 5.33 |
| Blair Fd | 5.14 | 5.65 |
| Bondstk | 5.28 | 5.77 |
| Boston St | 6.61 | 7.22 |
| Bost Fdn | 9.40 | 10.27 |
| Boston | 7.37 | 8.05 |
| Broad St | unavail | |
| Bullock Calvin: | | |
| Bullck | 12.14 | 13.30 |
| Candn | 17.91 | 19.37 |
| Divid | 3.31 | 3.62 |
| NatW S | 9.55 | 10.33 |
| NY Vnt | 12.50 | 13.69 |
| BusM Fd | 6.36 | 6.97 |
| CG Fd | 7.62 | 8.24 |
| Capamr | 7.05 | 7.72 |
| Capit Inv | 2.77 | 3.03 |
| Capit Shr | 5.42 | 5.94 |
| Cent Shr | 9.88 | 10.80 |
| Channing Funds: | | |
| Balan | 10.11 | 11.05 |
| Com St | 1.45 | 1.58 |
| Grwth | 4.36 | 4.77 |
| Incom | 6.80 | 7.43 |
| Specl | 1.43 | 1.56 |
| Chase Gr Bos: | | |
| Capit | 5.36 | 5.86 |
| Fund | 7.20 | 7.87 |
| Frnt | 61.64 | 64.38 |
| Shrhd | 9.13 | 9.98 |
| Specl | 7.15 | 7.81 |
| Chemcl | 15.05 | 16.45 |
| Colonial: | | |
| Equty | 3.30 | 3.61 |
| Fund | 9.47 | 10.35 |
| Grwth | 4.98 | 5.44 |
| Incom | 9.18 | 10.03 |
| Vent | 3.76 | 4.11 |
| Col Grth | 10.39 | 10.39 |
| ComS Bd | 4.19 | 4.55 |
| Cwlth AB | 1.17 | 1.27 |
| Cwlth CD | 1.40 | 1.51 |
| Comp As | 7.97 | 8.73 |
| Compet | 5.73 | 6.28 |
| Comp Bd | 7.94 | 8.63 |
| Comp Fd | 8.34 | 9.07 |
| Comstk | 3.74 | 4.09 |
| Concord | 9.94 | 9.94 |

| | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| Contel In | 9.62 | 10.80 |
| Consu In | 2.96 | 3.23 |
| Conti MI | 6.49 | 6.49 |
| Cont Gth | 7.29 | 8.38 |
| Corp Ld | 13.37 | 14.70 |
| Cnty Cap | 10.19 | 11.02 |
| Cm WDlv | 5.16 | 5.64 |
| Cm WDal | 5.72 | 6.25 |
| deVgh M | 55.26 | 55.26 |
| Delaware Group: | | |
| Decat | 10.24 | 11.19 |
| Delwr | 10.91 | 11.92 |
| Delta | 5.99 | 6.55 |
| Drexel | 11.61 | 11.61 |
| Dreyf Fd | unavail | |
| Dreyf Lv | unavail | |
| Eaton&Howard: | | |
| Balan | 9.17 | 10.02 |
| Grwth | 10.15 | 11.09 |
| Incom | 5.38 | 5.88 |
| Specl | 7.10 | 7.76 |
| Stock | 11.78 | 12.87 |
| Eberst | 11.74 | 12.17 |
| Egret | 10.49 | 11.42 |
| Emrg Sc | 4.55 | 4.97 |
| Energy | 11.30 | 11.30 |
| Entprse | 5.34 | |
| Equity | 8.12 | 8.87 |
| Equt Gth | 7.72 | 8.47 |
| Equt Pro | unavail | |
| Essex | 12.41 | 12.41 |
| Everst In | 10.98 | 12.00 |
| F-D Cap | unavail | |
| Fairfd | 8.00 | 8.74 |
| Farm Bu | 8.65 | 8.65 |
| Fed Grth | 11.16 | 12.20 |
| Fid Cap | 10.28 | 11.23 |
| Fid Fund | 13.58 | 14.84 |
| Fid Trnd | 20.03 | 21.89 |
| Financial Prog: | | |
| Dynm | 3.52 | 3.86 |
| Indust | unavail | |
| Incom | 5.14 | 5.63 |
| Vent | 3.83 | 4.21 |
| FstF Va | 9.32 | 10.19 |
| Fstln Dis | 6.52 | 7.15 |
| Fst InGth | 6.94 | 7.61 |
| Fst InStk | 7.33 | 8.03 |
| Fst Multi | 7.64 | 7.76 |
| Fst Nat | 6.29 | 6.87 |
| Fst Sterg | 33.41 | 36.63 |
| Flet Cap | 5.46 | |
| Flet Fnd | 4.76 | |
| Fla Gth | 4.73 | 5.17 |
| Fnd Gth | 3.95 | 4.32 |
| Foundrs | 7.19 | 7.86 |
| Fourq | 8.69 | 9.50 |
| Franklin Group: | | |
| DNTC | 6.87 | 7.53 |
| Grwth | 5.35 | 5.86 |
| Util | 5.89 | 6.45 |
| Incom | 1.86 | 2.04 |
| Freedm | 7.20 | 7.89 |
| Fd frMut | 8.73 | 8.73 |
| Fund Inc Grp: | | |
| Cmrc | 8.29 | 9.06 |
| Impac | 6.37 | 6.96 |
| Ind Trd | 10.75 | 11.75 |
| Pilot | 6.13 | 6.70 |
| Fund Am | 7.45 | 8.16 |
| Gatewy | 6.52 | 7.05 |
| Gen Sec | 9.10 | 9.10 |
| Gibraltr | 5.57 | 6.58 |
| Group Sec: | | |
| Apex F | 6.33 | 6.92 |
| Bal Fd | 7.94 | 8.68 |
| Com St | 11.60 | 12.68 |
| GrthFd A | 6.23 | 6.81 |
| Grth Ind | 16.95 | 16.95 |
| Gryphn | 12.80 | 13.99 |
| Guardn | 21.62 | 21.62 |
| Hamilton: | | |
| HFI | unavail | |
| Gth | unavail | |
| Harbor | 6.98 | 7.63 |
| Hartwll | 9.31 | 9.31 |
| H&C Lev | 8.16 | 8.16 |
| Hedb Gor | 6.48 | 6.48 |
| Hedge | 9.04 | 9.91 |
| Heritge | 1.79 | 1.96 |
| H Mann | 13.35 | 13.91 |
| Hubsmn | 3.45 | 3.77 |
| ICM Finl | 6.48 | 7.10 |
| ISI Gth | 3.66 | 4.00 |
| ISI Inc | 3.95 | 4.32 |
| Imp Cap | 7.99 | 8.73 |
| Imp Gth | 5.81 | 6.35 |
| Inc FdB | 6.12 | 6.71 |
| Indepnd | 5.05 | 5.53 |
| Indstry | 3.67 | 4.01 |
| INTGN | 7.26 | 7.84 |

| | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| Inv CoA | 11.24 | 12.29 |
| Inv Guid | 7.70 | 7.70 |
| Inv Indic | 5.75 | 5.75 |
| Inves Bos | 10.42 | 11.39 |
| Investors Group: | | |
| IDS ndl | 3.53 | 3.84 |
| Mut | 8.82 | 9.59 |
| Prog | 3.38 | 3.67 |
| Stock | 15.80 | 17.17 |
| Select | 8.60 | 9.24 |
| Var Py | 6.02 | 6.55 |
| Inv Resh | 4.05 | 4.43 |
| Istel | 16.94 | 17.46 |
| Ivy | 6.21 | 6.21 |
| J Hncock | 6.68 | 7.26 |
| Johnstn | 17.74 | 17.74 |
| Keystone Funds: | | |
| Apollo | 7.83 | 8.59 |
| Cus B1 | 18.13 | 19.92 |
| Cus B2 | 17.91 | 19.54 |
| Cus B4 | 7.88 | 8.60 |
| Cus K1 | 7.01 | 7.66 |
| Cus K2 | 4.19 | 4.59 |
| Cus S1 | 15.80 | 17.24 |
| Cus S2 | 8.99 | 9.82 |
| Cus S3 | 6.20 | 6.77 |
| Cus S4 | 3.54 | 3.87 |
| Polar | 3.01 | 3.30 |
| Knickb | 6.25 | 6.85 |
| Knick Gt | 7.10 | 7.78 |
| Lex Grth | 6.92 | 7.56 |
| Lex Rsch | 12.86 | 14.05 |
| Liberty | 5.03 | 5.50 |
| Life Stk | 4.59 | 5.01 |
| Life Inv | 5.95 | 6.50 |
| Linc Nat | 8.49 | 9.28 |
| Ling | 3.01 | 3.29 |
| Loomis Sayles: | | |
| Canad | 33.37 | 33.37 |
| Capit | 9.07 | 9.07 |
| Mut | 12.36 | 12.36 |
| Luth Bro | 10.54 | 11.52 |
| Magna In | 7.97 | 8.71 |
| Manhtn | unavail | |
| Mass Fd | 9.46 | 10.37 |
| Mass Gth | 9.94 | 0.86 |
| Mass Tr | 12.96 | 14.16 |
| Mates | 3.18 | 3.18 |
| Mathers | 9.35 | 9.35 |
| Merid Fd | 11.38 | 2.77 |
| MidA Mu | 4.68 | 5.11 |
| Moody Cp | 10.74 | 11.74 |
| Moody's | 11.57 | 2.64 |
| MIF Fd | 7.60 | 8.22 |
| MIF Gth | 4.51 | 4.88 |
| MuUS Gv | 10.04 | 10.19 |
| Mu OmG | 4.37 | 4.75 |
| Mu Omin | 9.07 | 9.86 |
| Mut Shrs | unavail | |
| Mut Trst | unavail | |
| NEA Mut | 8.54 | 8.71 |
| Nat Ind | 8.50 | 8.50 |
| Nat Invst | unavail | |
| Nat Secur Ser: | | |
| Balan | 9.53 | 10.42 |
| Bond | 4.66 | 5.09 |
| Divid | 3.60 | 3.93 |
| Grwth | 7.72 | 8.44 |
| Pf Stk | 6.02 | 6.58 |
| Incom | 4.38 | 4.79 |
| Stock | 7.09 | 7.75 |
| Nel Grth | 7.65 | 8.32 |
| Neuw Cat | 3.79 | 4.15 |
| Neuw Fd | 17.14 | 17.14 |
| New Wld | 11.15 | 12.19 |
| Newton | 12.48 | 13.63 |
| Nich Strg | 8.62 | 8.62 |
| Noreast | 13.93 | 13.93 |
| Ocngph | 5.98 | 5.98 |
| Omega | 5.52 | 5.64 |
| 100 Fd | 2.16 | 3.29 |
| 101 Fd | 8.40 | 9.18 |
| One WmS | 12.56 | 12.56 |
| O'Nell | 11.38 | 11.38 |
| Oppenh | 6.65 | 7.28 |
| Opp AIM | 9.00 | 9.84 |
| OTC Sec | 9.15 | 9.94 |
| Pace Fnd | 6.78 | 7.41 |
| Paul Rev | 6.40 | 6.99 |
| Penn Sq | 7.23 | 7.23 |
| Pa Mut | 3.59 | 3.59 |
| Phila | 12.08 | 13.24 |
| Pilgrim | 7.41 | 8.10 |
| Pine St | 9.74 | 9.74 |
| Pion Ent | 5.61 | 6.13 |
| Pion Fnd | 10.05 | 10.98 |
| Plan Inv | 8.93 | 9.76 |
| Price Funds: | | |
| Grwth | 20.13 | 20.13 |
| N Era | 8.70 | 8.70 |
| N Hor | 28.34 | 28.34 |

| | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| Pro Fund | 8.48 | 8.48 |
| Pro Porif | unavail | |
| Provdnt | 3.94 | 4.31 |
| Puritan | 8.86 | 9.68 |
| Putnam Funds: | | |
| Equit | 6.30 | 6.89 |
| Georg | 12.18 | 13.31 |
| Grth | 8.53 | 9.32 |
| Incom | 7.05 | 7.70 |
| Invest | 5.96 | 6.51 |
| Vista | 6.89 | 7.53 |
| Voyag | 5.64 | 6.16 |
| Revere | 8.78 | 9.60 |
| Rinfret | 12.80 | 13.13 |
| Rosenth | 5.28 | 5.77 |
| Salem Fd | 4.60 | 5.03 |
| Schustr | 12.55 | 13.73 |
| Scudder Funds: | | |
| Int Inv | 12.90 | 13.15 |
| Spcl | 28.23 | 28.23 |
| Bal | 13.16 | 13.16 |
| Com St | 8.32 | 8.32 |
| Security Funds: | | |
| Equty | 2.60 | 2.84 |
| Invest | 6.98 | 7.63 |
| Ultra | 5.49 | 6.00 |
| Selec Am | 8.34 | 9.02 |
| Sel SpecS | 12.82 | 14.02 |
| Sentl Gth | 7.04 | 7.65 |
| Sharn Fd | 8.35 | 8.35 |
| Shear Ap | 93.77 | 102.48 |
| Sh Dean | 14.09 | 14.09 |
| Side | 8.12 | 8.90 |
| Sigma Funds: | | |
| Capit | 6.88 | 7.52 |
| Invest | 9.60 | 10.49 |
| Trust | 7.84 | 8.57 |
| Smith B | 7.92 | 7.92 |
| Swst Inv | 7.66 | 8.28 |
| SwInv Gt | 5.04 | 5.45 |
| Saver Inv | 12.25 | 13.41 |
| Spectra | 5.77 | 6.32 |
| StFrm Gt | 4.39 | 4.39 |
| State St | 39.00 | 40.00 |
| Steadman Funds: | | |
| Am Ind | 6.16 | 6.75 |
| Fiduc | 5.43 | 5.95 |
| Scien | 2.76 | 3.02 |
| Stein Roe Fds: | | |
| Bal | 16.52 | 16.52 |
| Cap Op | 7.08 | 7.08 |
| Stock | 11.43 | 11.43 |
| Sup InGt | 5.78 | 6.25 |
| SupInSt | 8.16 | 8.94 |
| Syncr Gt | 7.19 | 7.86 |
| TMR Ap | 9.45 | 10.33 |
| Teachrs | 7.99 | 8.31 |
| Techocl | 3.44 | 3.76 |
| Technol | 6.32 | 6.79 |
| Temp Gt | 23.87 | 26.08 |
| Towr MR | 4.35 | 4.75 |
| Tran Cap | 6.44 | 7.00 |
| Trav Eq | 8.08 | 8.83 |
| Tudor Fd | 11.92 | 13.03 |
| TwnC Gt | 2.58 | 2.83 |
| TwnC Inc | 3.72 | 4.08 |
| Unif Mut | 8.03 | 8.78 |
| Unifd | 7.96 | 8.70 |
| Un Capitl | unavail | |
| United Funds: | | |
| Accm | 5.94 | 6.51 |
| Incom | 11.67 | 12.78 |
| Scien | 6.19 | 6.78 |
| Vang | 6.85 | 7.51 |
| UFd Cap | 7.03 | 7.68 |
| Value Line Fd: | | |
| Val Lin | 5.33 | 5.84 |
| Incom | 4.21 | 4.61 |
| Spl Sit | 4.24 | 4.65 |
| VoceS spl | 5.91 | 6.46 |
| Vandrbt | 5.52 | 6.03 |
| Vangd | 3.41 | 3.73 |
| Var IndP | 4.21 | 4.58 |
| Viking | 5.55 | 6.03 |
| WallSt In | 9.50 | 10.38 |
| Wash Mu | 10.80 | 11.80 |
| Wellingtn Group: | | |
| Explr | 18.09 | 19.24 |
| Ivest | 12.74 | 13.92 |
| Morg | 8.44 | 9.22 |
| Techv | 7.03 | |
| Trust | 9.00 | 9.84 |
| Welltn | 10.34 | 11.30 |
| Windr | 8.44 | 9.22 |
| West Ind | 4.97 | 5.43 |
| Whitehll | unavail | |
| Wincp Fd | 4.02 | 4.39 |
| Winfield | 3.46 | 3.78 |
| Wisc Fd | 6.03 | 6.59 |
| Werth | 2.24 | 2.24 |

## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 31, 1970

| | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDUSTRIALS | | | | |
| 2810 Abitibi | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 150 Acklands | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.95 | |
| 2633 Albta GT | 45½ | 45 | 45½ | + ⅛ |
| 70 Argus | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 20 Argus pfC | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 1550 Atl Sug | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 1622 Bk Nova S | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 5717 Bell Tel | 42¼ | 42 | 42¼ | + ⅛ |
| 3250 Block Bros | 3.95 | 3.85 | 3.85 | —.05 |
| 95 Bombardier | 15⅛ | 14¾ | 15⅛ | |
| 215 Cals Pow | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ⅛ |
| 200 Can Malt | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| 325 Can Perm Mtg | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| 1330 Cdn Hydro | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 5283 Cdn Im Bk | 20½ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | |
| 3182 Cdn Ind Gas | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞ | |
| 380 Cdn Tire | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ | + ¼ |
| 4102 Capital Div | 1.30 | 1.15 | 1.15 | —.15 |
| 2405 Chemcell | 4.90 | 4.85 | 4.90 | |
| 1100 Colum Cel | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5⅛ | + |
| 6900 Con Build | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.15 | +.05 |
| 13432 Consum Gas | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| 600 Crush Intl | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| 438 Cygnus A | 4.80 | 4.80 | 4.80 | —.05 |
| 465 Cygnus B | 4.85 | 4.80 | 4.85 | |
| 2345 Dom Fdrs | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 1580 Dom Stores | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11¾ | — ⅛ |
| 300 Dylex Div. | 3.90 | 3.80 | 3.80 | —.10 |
| 50 Emco | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 615 Falcon | 136 | 135 | 136 | +1 |
| 1550 Fam Play | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 500 Fed Grain | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 275 Gt L Pap | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 107 Gt W Life | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | + ½ |
| 735 Greyhd Can | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | — ¼ |
| 400 Guar Trust | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ¼ |
| 7789 Gulf Can | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ¼ |
| 1500 Hawk Sid | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | +.05 |
| 971 HB Oil G | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| 32 Huron&Erie | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 32 Inglis | 7½ | 7 | 7 | |
| 1216 Inland Gas | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ¼ |
| 2100 Inv Grp A | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 470 Jockey Cl | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | |
| 2027 Kaiser Resour | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | |
| 350 Labatt J | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 600 Lk Ont Cem | 2.18 | 2.10 | 2.10 | +.05 |
| 575 Loblaw A | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 900 Loblaw B | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1300 Loeb | 5.00 | 4.90 | 4.90 | —.10 |

| | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 MacM Bl | 25¾ | 25½ | 25¾ | — ⅛ |
| 1950 Moore | 32 | 31⅞ | 32 | + ⅛ |
| 2580 Norand | 28⅝ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1080 Nor Ctl G | 13¼ | 13 | 13⅛ | |
| 11718 OSF Ind | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 1945 Oshawa A | 14⅛ | 13¾ | 14⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 1100 Pembina | 21½ | 21 | 21 | |
| 1032 Petrofina | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16½ | |
| 1852 Rothmans | 12 | 11½ | 11⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 1100 Scotts Rest | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 2889 Shell Can A | 29⅝ | 29 | 29⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 7338 Simpsn Ltd | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15¾ | + ⅛ |
| 6510 Slater Stl | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | + ½ |
| 2061 Steel Can | 22¼ | 22⅛ | 22¼ | + ⅛ |
| 855 Super Pet | 36¾ | 35⅝ | 36½ | + ½ |
| 2100 Teledyn Can | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 591 Texaco Can | 24 | 24 | 24 | + ½ |
| 27730 Thom Newspap | 18⅜ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 8285 Tor Dm Bk | 20⅛ | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | + ¼ |
| 777 Trad Group | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 200 Trans CVAN | 14⅞ | | 14⅞ | ¼ |
| [illegible] Trans Mt | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | — |
| 270 Un CarbCan | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | + |
| 11223 Un Gas Can | 14 | 13¾ | 13⅞ | |
| 1300 Versatile | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | |
| 350 Walnoco | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.70 | +.20 |
| 225 Weldwood | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ½ |
| 800 Westbn Intl | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 621 Weston A | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 22¼ | + ⅛ |
| 245 White Pass | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ⅜ |
| MINES | | | | |
| 8621 Agnico | 2.89 | 2.75 | 2.89 | +.07 |
| 775 A Rouyn | .69 | .69 | .69 | —.04 |
| 1786 Beth Cop | 16.00 | 15.87 | 15.87 | —.12 |
| 650 Bralor | 1.70 | 1.65 | 1.66 | —.09 |
| 950 Brun MS | 4.80 | 4.70 | 4.80 | +.10 |
| 900 Camflo | 2.60 | 2.50 | 2.55 | |
| 8800 Can Tu g | 2.15 | 2.08 | 2.14 | +.09 |
| 665 Cassiar | 20.75 | 20.50 | 20.62 | —.12 |
| 950 Chmaloy | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | |
| 1400 Coch Will | .44 | .44 | .44 | |
| 4900 C Morris | 2.09 | 2.00 | 2.09 | +.09 |
| 300 Conwst | 11.37 | 11.37 | 11.37 | —.12 |
| 10100 Copperf | 1.83 | 1.75 | 1.80 | |
| 450 Crgmt | 10.50 | 10.37 | 10.37 | —.12 |
| 2510 Denis | 25.00 | 23.50 | 25.00 | |
| 200 Dickens | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | |
| 970 East Sull | 5.60 | 5.45 | 5.60 | +.15 |
| 1100 Endako | 13.12 | 13.00 | 13.00 | +.12 |
| 200 Granisle | 13.75 | 13.62 | 13.75 | +.12 |
| 2100 Gunnar | 1.49 | 1.46 | 1.46 | —.01 |

| | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 High Bel | 2.90 | 2.80 | 2.80 | |
| 500 Holling | 34.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 | +.50 |
| 700 Int Hall | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | |
| 800 Int Mogul | 10.87 | 10.50 | 10.50 | —.12 |
| 1100 Km Kotia | 1.78 | 1.72 | 1.72 | —.05 |
| 7372 Kerr Ad | 11.25 | 11.00 | 11.12 | |
| 103 Labrad | 31.62 | 31.62 | 31.62 | +.12 |
| 1200 L Dufft | 15.75 | 15.50 | 15.75 | +.25 |
| 200 La Luz | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.75 | |
| 1850 Latich | 1.55 | 1.52 | 1.53 | —.02 |
| 25 LL Lac | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | |
| 400 Macassa | 1.35 | 1.33 | 1.33 | —.32 |
| 1067 Madeline | 3.85 | 3.70 | 3.80 | —.05 |
| 660 Mattag | 20.12 | 20.00 | 20.12 | +.12 |
| 13785 New Imp | 2.25 | 2.08 | 2.15 | |
| 87 Opemi | 12.12 | 11.87 | 11.87 | —.12 |
| 500 Orchan | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | —.05 |
| 5030 Pamour | 2.03 | 2.00 | 2.03 | —.01 |
| 15 Patino | 32.87 | 32.87 | 32.87 | |
| 625 Pine Pt | 34.50 | 34.50 | 34.50 | —.25 |
| 500 Placer | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | —.25 |
| 4300 Rayrock | 1.40 | 1.38 | 1.38 | —.02 |
| 5895 Sherritt | 18.12 | 17.75 | 18.12 | +.50 |
| 10 Silvfld | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 | |
| 4200 Siscoe | 2.08 | 2.05 | 2.08 | +.03 |
| 800 Stanrock | .80 | .80 | .80 | +.15 |
| 1075 Sullivan | 5.80 | 5.70 | 5.70 | |
| 1400 Tech A | 5.90 | 5.85 | 5.85 | —.05 |
| 3100 Tribag | .90 | .86 | .90 | +.02 |
| 101 Un Keno | 5.75 | 5.75 | 5.75 | +.25 |
| 1000 Upp Can | 1.65 | 1.61 | 1.61 | +.01 |
| 900 W Mines | 4.20 | 4.10 | 4.15 | —.05 |
| 1000 Willroy | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | |
| 2100 Yk Bear | 5.10 | 5.00 | 5.00 | —.05 |
| OILS & GAS | | | | |
| 2400 Alminex | 5.30 | 5.20 | 5.25 | |
| 6580 B P Oil | 4.60 | 4.50 | 4.55 | +.05 |
| 1385 Cen Del | 11.00 | 10.75 | 10.75 | —.25 |
| 1670 Clark C | 1.80 | 1.78 | 1.80 | —.03 |
| 3200 Dynam | 1.39 | 1.32 | 1.33 | —.02 |
| 150 Gt Plain | 25.62 | 25.62 | 25.62 | —.37 |
| 2650 Nat Petro | 2.40 | 2.30 | 2.30 | —.05 |
| 2700 Num OG | 6.95 | 6.75 | 6.80 | —.15 |
| 5000 Permo | .90 | .88 | .88 | —.01 |
| 700 Petrol | 1.29 | 1.27 | 1.27 | —.02 |
| 8508 Place G | 1.17 | 1.14 | 1.14 | |
| 2480 Ranger | 10.87 | 10.62 | 10.62 | |
| 27750 Spooner | 1.58 | 1.50 | 1.57 | +.08 |
| 4800 W Decal | 6.05 | 5.95 | 6.05 | +.10 |

Total sales 1,604,000 shares.

## Montreal Stocks

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 520 Algoma | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| 28 Asbestos | 28 | 28 | 28 | — ½ |
| 2427 Bank Mont | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅛ |
| 120 Brinco | 4.80 | 4.80 | 4.80 | —.05 |
| 300 CAE Ind | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | |
| 1075 Con Bath | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 1200 Dom Text | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 1400 Imp Tob | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 400 Jam P Svc | .48 | .48 | .48 | —.02 |
| 590 Molson A | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 667 Phoenix CnO | 6.80 | 6.55 | 6.65 | —.20 |
| 710 Power Cp | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6¼ | |
| 2032 Price Co | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 1026 Royal Bank | 22¾ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 200 St L Colum | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.70 | +.05 |
| 5100 Steinberg A | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1205 Velcro Ind | 24¼ | 23½ | 24 | + ½ |
| 200 Zellers | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | + ¼ |

Total Sales 1,219,300 shares.

## Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 31, 1970

| | Price Yen | | Price Yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Glass | 151 | Matsu E. Ind. | 489 |
| Canon Cam. | 380 | Matsu El. Wks | 750 |
| Dai Nip. Print. | 226 | Mitsubi Hvy Ind | 68 |
| Fuji Bank | — | Mitsui & Co. | 156 |
| Fuji Photo | — | Mitsukoshi | 334 |
| Hayakawa E | 295 | Nippon Elec. | 221 |
| Hitachi | 106 | Shiseido | 947 |
| Honda Motor | 153 | Sony Corp | 2,051 |
| C. Itoh | 122 | Sumitomo Bk. | 270 |
| Japan Air Lines | 1,475 | Taisho Marine | 134 |
| Kao Soap | 304 | Takeda Chem. | 301 |
| Kansai El P. | 676 | Teijin | 77 |
| Kirin Brewery | 169 | Tokyo Marine | 273 |
| Komatsu | 173 | Toray | 123 |
| Kubota I Wks | 191 | Toyota Motor. | 299 |

†Previous.

## European Gold Markets

Aug. 31, 1970

| | Open | Close | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | | Closed | |
| Zurich | 35,25 | 35,35 | Unch. |
| Paris (12,5 kil.) | 35,96 | 36,01 | + 0,02 |

U.S. dollars per ounce.

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

### Amsterdam

| | |
|---|---|
| AKZO | 86.20 |
| Algembank | 245 |
| AmroBank | 55.90 |
| A'damRubb | 43.50 |
| Fokker | 72 |
| Heineken | 217 |
| H.V.A. | 64.90 |
| Holland-Am. | 111.50 |
| Hoogovens | 92.30 |
| I.O.S. Ltd. | $1⅛ |
| I.P.I. | 55.60 |
| K.L.M. | 129.50 |
| Philips new | 66.80 |
| Robeco | 224.40 |
| Rolinco | 174.40 |
| RoyalDutch | 149.50 |
| Unilever | 98.30 |
| VerMash | 74 |

### Brussels

| | |
|---|---|
| Arbed | 4,200 |
| Ast.d.Mines | 1,985 |
| Cock-Ougree | 1,366 |
| Electorbel | 4,995 |
| Lambert | 1,675 |
| Petr.fina | 2,520 |
| Ph.Gevaert | 1,745 |
| Soc.Générale | 13,050 |
| Un.Minière | 1,865 |

### Düsseldorf

| | |
|---|---|
| AEG | 170 |
| Aug.Thyssen | 81 |
| BASF | 159.50 |
| Bayer | 141.50 |
| Commerzbk | 214 |
| Cont.Gumml | 144 |
| Daimler-Benz | 387 |
| Demag | 160.50 |
| DeutBank | 286 |
| DresdeBank | 232.50 |
| Gels Bergw | 81.80 |
| Hoeschter | 148.40 |
| Hoesch | 68.50 |
| Karstadt | 348.10 |
| Kaufhof | 253 |
| KHD | 159.50 |
| Lufthansa | 71 |
| Mannesmann | 154 |
| Metallgesell | 455 |
| RheinStahl | 114 |
| RWE new | 182 |
| Siemens | 189.10 |
| Volkswagen n | 210 |
| Veba | 154.30 |

### Milan

| | |
|---|---|
| Fiat | 2,840 |
| Finsider | 599 |
| Generali | 66,900 |
| Italsider | 888 |
| LaRinasc | 315 |
| Montedis | 960 |
| Olivetti | 2,750 |
| Pirelli | 2,750 |
| SniaVisco | 3,505 |
| Terni | 185 |

### Paris

| | |
|---|---|
| AirLiquide | 374 |
| Béghin | 183 |
| BNCI | — |
| Can Pacific | 341 |
| C.G.E. | 428 |
| C.S.F. | 140 |
| Citroën | 106.40 |
| CieBancaire | 531 |
| Créd.Comm. | 162 |
| Créd.Lyonn. | 22.85 |
| DeBeers 100 | 32.90 |
| EssoStand | 126 |
| Fin.Par.BP | 245 |
| Fr.Pétroles | 160.80 |
| IBM | 1,635 |
| ImpOil | 105 |
| IntNickCan | 248.40 |
| Mach.Bull | 95.10 |
| Michelin | 1,261 |
| Mobil | 205.50 |
| OmniumPét | 245 |
| PathéMarc | — |
| Péchiney | 195.10 |
| Peugeot | 248 |
| Radio Techn. | 253 |
| Rhokana | 16.35 |
| Rh.Poulenc | 245.10 |
| Rio Tinto | 39 |
| RoyalDutch | 250.20 |
| St. Gobain | 144.50 |
| Sch[illegible]r | 218.50 |
| Shell | 115.50 |
| Simca | 72 |
| Soc.Générale | 23.50 |
| SuezCieFin | 315 |
| Thomson | 145.80 |
| Ugine-Kuhl | 220.80 |
| Young3½% | — |

### Zurich

| | |
|---|---|
| AC Fischer | 1,495 |
| BrownBoveri | 1,640 |
| Ciba Reg | 8,650 |
| ElekWatt | 2,180 |
| Hoff-Roche | 165,000 |
| MotColumb | 1,540 |
| Nestl? bear | 3,280 |
| Saurer | 1,745 |
| Sodec | 348 |
| Sulzer | 3,800 |
| Un.B.Suisse | 3,930 |

## Bank Stocks

| | Bid. | Asked | Prev. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Am. S.F. | 61½ | 62 | 63 |
| Fiduciary Tr. | 65 | 75 | 65 |
| First Chicago Corp. | 58¾ | 59 | 58¾ |
| First Nat. Boston | 67½ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| U.S. Trust Co. | 54 | 56 | 54 |

*Ex-dividend.

ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Aug. 31, 1970

The following net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed:

| | |
|---|---|
| A.F.C.A. | $11.90 |
| A.G.P. Fund | $12.28 |
| AGRI-Fund | $4.56 |
| A.I.I. Growth Fund | $7.85 |
| Alexander Fund | $7.08 |
| Amer. Express Int'l Fund | $6.91 |
| Am. Income Prop. B & S | $8.40 |
| Amer. Real Estate Trust | $10.15 |
| Ampro Fund | $10.33 |
| Anchor Australian Fund | $4.52* |
| Anchor Australian Trust | 18/6d* |
| Anchor Unit Trust | 9/3d* |
| Anchor Unit Trust B. | 7/7d* |
| Anchor Wall Street Fund | $3.25* |
| Apollo Fund S.A. | $10.98 |
| Aries Fund N.V. | $35.37† |
| Ascot Fund | $2.66 |
| Ascotronic Fund | $5.56 |
| Atlantic Exempt Fund | 15/2d |
| Atlantic Real Est. Fd. | $10.15 |
| Austral Trust S.A. | $9.98 |
| Australian Selection Fd. | $8.90 |
| British-Amer. Invest. Fd. | $12.70 |
| Buttress Int'l Dollar Fd. | $0.63+ |
| Cameta Fund N.V. | $10.08 |
| Canabam Ltd. | $4.099 |
| Can. Gas & Energy Fd. | $11.91 |
| Can. Gas & Energy Fd. | Can.$12.12 |
| Can. Security Growth Fd. | $4.18 |
| Can. Secur. Growth Fd. | Can.$4.23 |
| CAPITAL GROWTH: | |
| — Capital Growth Fund | $4.14 |
| — Cap.Gr.Real Estate Fd | $10.99 |
| — Second Babam. Inv.Tr | $5.60 |
| Capital International | $10.27 |
| Capital Italia S.A. | $9.34 |
| Caribico N.V. "B" Shares | $8.88 |
| Caribico/warrant "B" | $54/56 |
| Cleveland Offshore Fund | $811.97 |
| Combined Investments Fd. | $571.95 |
| Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs | $7.98 |
| Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs | $8.53 |
| Convertible Bond Fd. N.V. | $7.63 |
| Crosby Fund S.A. | $7.67 |
| D.G.C. | $46.87 |
| Delta Investment Fund | $8.71 |
| Delta Multifund | $9.74 |
| Dreyfus Intercont. Inv. Fd | $10.98 |
| Dreyfus Offshore Trust | $8.42 |
| e b c o I | $25.96 |
| e b c o II | $26.11 |
| Ebor Channel Capital Tr. | 16/0½d |
| Ebor Trust Chan. | 11/2½d |
| E.M.I.F. S.A. | $10.06 |
| Enterprise Fund | $5.29 |
| Eurunion | $35.33 |
| Executive Fund Canada | $5.82 |
| Executive Growth Fund | $6.28 |
| F.A.I.T. N.V. | $100.00 |
| Fidelity International Fd. | $10.44 |
| Fidelity Pacific Fund | $7.55 |
| Fiducem | B.F.1,220 |
| Finance Union | $9.88 |
| Fine Art Fund. Inc. | $5.09 |
| First Amer. Inv. Fd. | $10.69 |
| First/Fund | $10.68 |
| FIRST INVESTORS: | |
| — American Trust | $5.67 |
| — Int'l Min. & Petr. Fd | $10.59 |
| — Austl.Land & Prop. Fd | Bah.$9.22 |

| | |
|---|---|
| First National City Fund | $19.32 |
| First Security Capital Fund | $72.34 |
| Fleming Fund S.A. | $58.00 |
| Fleming Japan Fund | $11.41 |
| Fleschner Becker Ehrlich | $27.90 |
| Fonselex | S.F.2,265 |
| Foreign Exchange Fund | $10.05 |
| Forest Growth Fund S.A. | $881.27 |
| Forest Income Fund S.A. | $862.22 |
| Formula Selection Fund | S.F.114.72 |
| Fortune Fund | $3.44 |
| Frontier Growth Fund | $6.13 |
| Frontier Trust | $7.71 |
| FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP: | |
| — Fd of Australia ($US) | $4.74 |
| — Fd Australia Sterling | Aus.$6.07 |
| — Real Estate Fund | Aus.$6.45 |
| Galaxy Fund | $5.61 |
| Geneva F and T NAV | $5.20 |
| Geneva F & T Dist. Reinv. | $5.75 |
| GRAMCO FUNDS: | |
| — USIF, Real Estate | $7.58 |
| — Gramco Iberia | Ptas80.40 |
| — US/Italia (50-50) | $5.18 |
| Grand American Fd. S.A. | $5.00 |
| Growth Equity Fund | Can.$5.46 |
| Growth International S.A. | $10.00 |
| Guardian Growth Fd Int'l | $5.09 |
| Hambro Overseas Fund | $7.36 |
| Harbor Fund | $6.94 |
| Haussmann Holdings N.V | $5.297 |
| Hedged Investors Limited | $10.728 |
| H.O.I.T. Hobet | $23.77 |
| ICO GROUP FUNDS: | |
| — Int.Commodities Inv. | S.F.146.49 |
| — West.Australian Min. | $24.05 |
| — International Bank | $10.02 |
| ICOFUND | $9.13 |
| ICT FUNDS: | |
| — The Dollar Fund | $9.79 |
| — Realstock | $10.27 |
| — Fund of New York | $7.83 |
| — Fund of Nations | $9.13 |
| INF Art Corporation | $11.10 |
| INGROW Fund | $22.07 |
| INVESTMENT PARTNERS: | |
| — Amer. Dynamics F | $9.75 |
| — Neckermann Fund | D.M.22.06 |
| — Nippon Dynamics Fd. | $8.43 |
| I.O.S. FUNDS: | |
| — Commonwealth Int'l | Can.$10.90 |
| — Commonw. Leverage | Can.$2.68 |
| — IOS International | Can.$4.65 |
| — Fonditalia | $11.10 |
| — Fund of Funds | $7.24* |
| — FOF Sterling | £1.12.7 |
| — I.I.T. | $6.70 |
| — Investors Fonds | D.M.19.35 |
| — IOS Growth Fund | $8.42* |
| — IOS Regent Fund | $7.30 |
| — IOS Venture | Can.$2.13 |
| — IOS Venture (Int'l). | $7.42 |
| — Australian FOF | Aus.$10.11 |
| I.U.S.P. | $7.19 |
| Interfinanza S.A. Trust | $10.00 |
| Interfix | $98.77 |
| Interfund S.A. | $10.22 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Intermarket Fund I. | $107.04 |
| Int'l Finance & Part. Fd. | D.M.82.00 |
| INTER'L INVESTORS GROUP: | |
| — Real Estate Fd of Am | $10.84 |
| — Fd of the Seven Seas | $10.21 |
| — IIG Italy S.p.A. | Lire100,000 |
| Int'l Real Estate Inv. Fd. | $22.85 |
| Internat'l Shipping Fund. | DM1,083.17 |
| Int. Whiskey Fund | $2.70 |
| Intervestor Growth Fund. | $4.88 |
| Intervestor Real Estate Fd | $9.71 |
| Investpool Can. Realty | Can.$10.54 |
| Island Performance Fund | 12/1½d |
| Italamerica S.A. Fund | $9.36 |
| Japan Growth Fund | $8.50 |
| Japan Pacific Fund | $9.37 |
| Japan Selection Fund | $28.89 |
| KB Income Fund | L.F.1,843 |
| Keyes Real Estate Fund | $5.14 |
| KEYFUND | $8.52 |
| Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd. | $8.69 |
| Kleinwort Benson Jap. Fd. | $10.67 |
| Lafayette Associates | $23.87 |
| Lake Shore Fund | $43.42 |
| Leveraged Capital Holdings | $15.55 |
| Mad. Inter Fund | $6.34 |
| M.E.F.S. Fund | $10.10 |
| M. & G. Island Fund | 13/8d |
| Mercury Associates S.A. | $69.31 |
| Midas Gold Fd. (1.025 oz) | $36.70 |
| Multinat'l Acquisitions | $10.18 |
| Mutual Funds of Am. Ltd. | $18.71 |
| Neuwirth Int'l Fund | $4.54 |
| Neuwirth Investment Fd. | $7.68 |
| New World Real Estate | $10.00 |
| N.A.M.F. | $64.24 |
| Nippon Fund | $14.30 |
| Nordiska Fund | $7.25 |
| Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund | $6.88 |
| Nor. Amer. Bank Fund | $20.97 |
| Olympic Capital Fund | $3.29 |
| Pacific Seaboard Fund | $18.60 |
| PAN AMER. MUTUAL FUNDS: | |
| — Pan Amer. Growth Fd | $6.30 |
| — Pan Amer. Income Fd | $2.72 |
| — Pan Amer. Special Fd | $6.68 |
| — Real Estate Equities | $10.41 |
| Par Fund | $10.50 |
| Performance Group Fund. | $1.11 |
| Property Gr. Fd. of Amer. | $10.00 |
| Pyramid (CMC) | $17.10 |
| Renta Fund | L.F.2,182 |
| Resort Fund | $10.00 |
| Roosevelt Fund | $10.48 |
| SAFE GROUP: | |
| — Safe Fund | $11.82 |
| — Safe Trust Fund | $12.52 |
| — Global Fund | $6.72 |
| — Cosmopolitan Fund | $8.43 |
| Selective Am. Realty Fd. | $10.26 |
| Selective Capital Fund | $7.82 |
| SEPRO | $6.21 |
| SHARE MANAGEMENT: | |
| — Share Int'l Fund | $9.35 |
| — Share Realty Fund | $10.35 |
| Shareholders Excalibur | $8.08 |
| Shipowners Fund (The) | $1,000.00 |

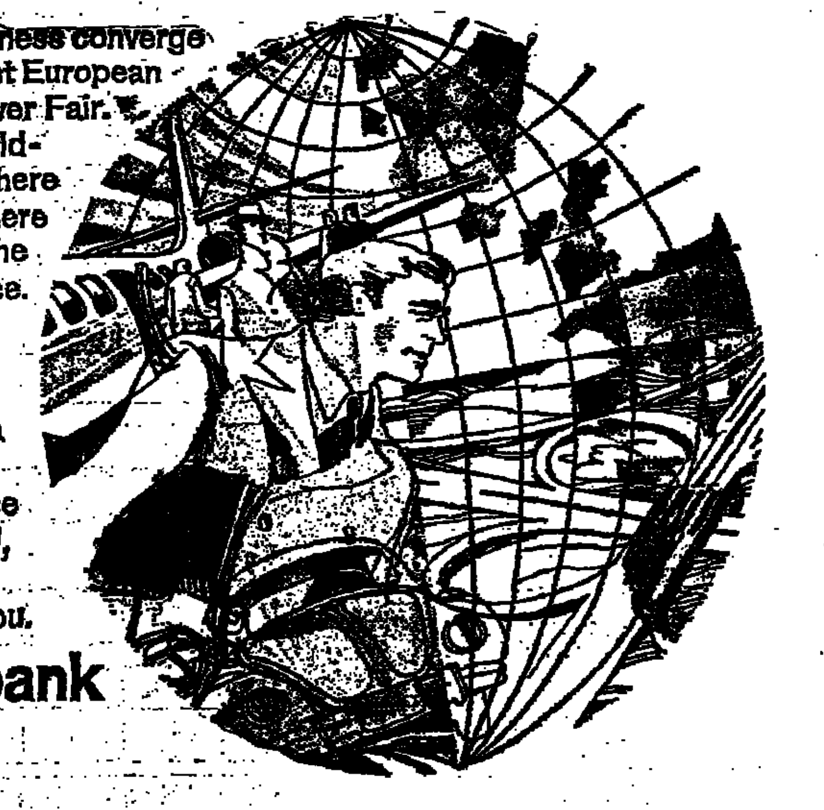
| | |
|---|---|
| S.M.C. FUNDS: | |
| — Boston Int. Securities | $9.84 |
| — Chase Selection Fund | $9.44 |
| — Crossbow Fund | S.F.6.92 |
| — Int'l Technology Fd. | $11.19 |
| — Invest. Selection Fd. | $3.68 |
| Sogelux Capital Fund | L.F.650 |
| S. African Int'l Fund | Bah.$.7747 |
| Stanhope Transat Fund | $10.51 |
| Standard & Poor Int. Fd. | $104.23 |
| S.&P. Dollar Fund | £3.57 |
| S.&P. Hampstead Co. Ltd. | £4.86 |
| S.&P. Jardine Japan Fund | $9.61 |
| S.&P. Monitor Co. Ltd. | £3.70 |
| S.&P. Sterling Fund | £4.56 |
| Suez Amer. Risk Capital | $17.51 |
| SWISS BANK CORPORATION. | |
| SWISS CREDIT BANK: | |
| — Europa-Valor | S.F.156.50 |
| — Intervalor | S.F.95.00 |
| — Swissvalor New Series | S.F.238.25 |
| Target Offshore | 14/9d |
| Terrafund Limited | $5.03 |
| The Commodity Fund | $7.62 |
| The U.S. Fund N.V. | $5.57 |
| Tokyo Capital Holdings NV | $16.05 |
| Tokyo Valor | $10.28 |
| T.N.R.E. | $129.50 |
| Transpacific Fund | $8.75 |
| Tyndall Bermuda Fund | 21/9d |
| Tyndall Inter. Fund | 18/5d |
| Tyndall Overseas Fund | $1.15 |
| UNION BANK SWITZ: | |
| — Amca. U.S. sh. Bid | S.F.61.50 |
| — Eurit Eu. sh. Bid | S.F.159.00 |
| — Fonsa. Swiss sh. Bid | S.F.101.50 |
| — Globinvest Bid | S.F.84.00 |
| — Pacific-Invest Bid | S.F.93.00 |
| — Safit S. Af. sh. Bid | S.F.204.00 |
| — Sima. Sw R Est Bid | S.F.145.50 |
| UNION-INVESTMENT. Frankfurt: | |
| — Atlanticfonds | D.M.31.03 |
| — Europafonds | D.M.50.05 |
| — Unifonds | D.M.26.01 |
| — Unirenta | D.M.45.02 |
| U.N.I.T. | $197.15 |
| USI GROUP: | |
| — United Growth Fund | $1.42 |
| — Un. Income & Gr Fd | $10.35 |
| — USI Venture Fund | $7.71 |
| — Euro-Am. Real Est. Fd | $11.36 |
| — Fund of Nations | $12.53 |
| — The Lion Plan | $1.11 |
| U.S. Income Properties | $9.81 |
| U.S. Land Fund | $5.18 |
| U.S. Trust Invest. Fund | $9.98 |
| Universal Bt. Stock Fund | $16.44 |
| Victory Fund S.A. | $10.36 |
| Washington Associates | $24.31 |
| Western Growth Fund | $6.94 |
| Western Hedge Fd. Cl. A | $3.661 |
| World Equity Growth Fd | $631.00 |
| World Insur. Stock Fund | $14.32 |
| World Real Est. Stock Fd. | $14.52 |
| Worldwide Securities | $36.43 |
| Worldwide Special | $2.705 |
| Zodiac Commodity Fund | $9.99 |
| Zodiac Fund | $7.40 |

D.M.—Deutsche Marks; *—Ex-dividend; †—New; N.A.—Not available; B.F.—Belgian francs; L.F.—Luxemburg francs; S.F.—Swiss francs; +—Offer price; a—Asked.

## W. German Yard Gets Esso Tanker Orders

BREMEN, West Germany, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Weser shipyard here announced over the weekend it had received a 400 million mark ($109.29 million) contract to build two more supertankers for Esso.

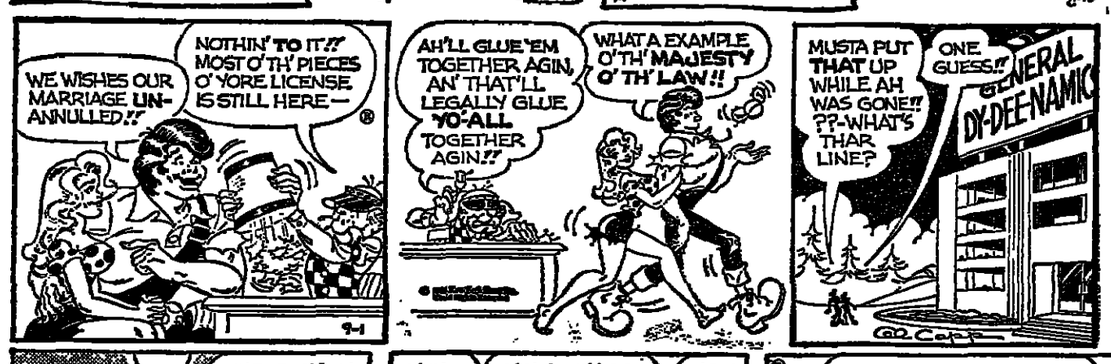
The ships, each weighing 250,000 tons, are to be delivered in 1973 and 1974. The shipyard has already built 11 tankers for Esso, four of them in the 250,000-ton range.



PEANUTS

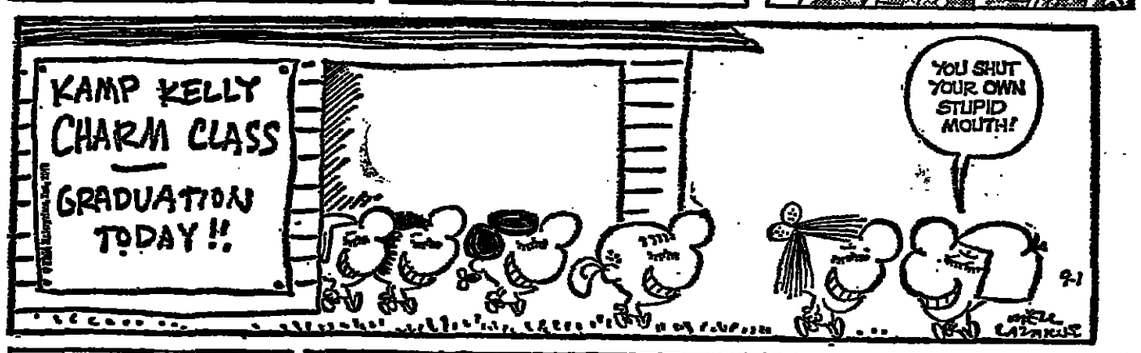

B.C.


L'IL ABNER




BEETLE BAILEY


MISS PEACH




BUZ SAWYER

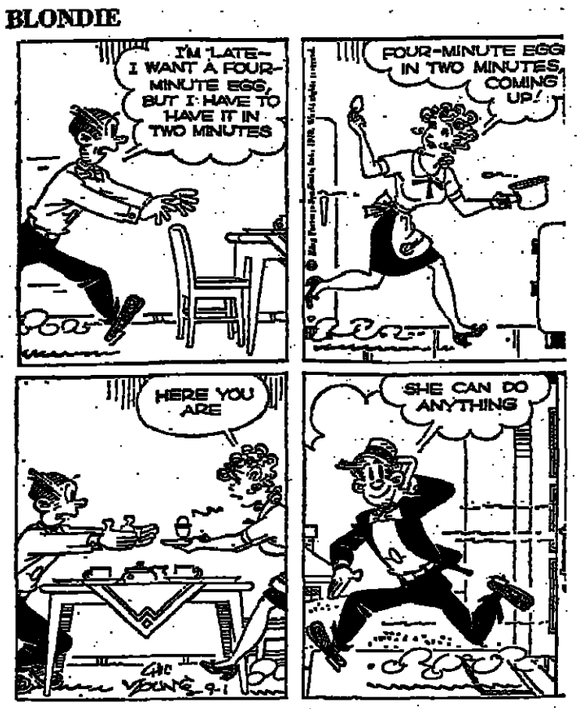

WIZARD of ID


REX MORGAN M.D.


POGO


RIP KIRBY


BLONDIE




# BRIDGE

*By Alan Truscott*

A declarer who is prepared to plan the play conscientiously when the dummy appears can sometimes visualize an end-game possibility, such as a throw-in or a squeeze.

On the diagramed deal, for example, South was able to diagnose a squeeze chance before he had played a card from the dummy.

North opened one diamond, the required opening for those who do not bid four-card major suits. South responded one heart and North raised to game. This showed a powerful hand, but nevertheless the South hand did not quite justify a slam attempt.

NORTH (D)
♠ A5
♡ AK108
◇ K1073
♣ AJ4

WEST
♠ 106 2
♡ 94
◇ J942
♣ K852

EAST
♠ KQ743
♡ J6
◇ Q85
♣ 1073

SOUTH
♠ J98
♡ Q7532
◇ A6
♣ Q96

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

| North | West | South | East |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 ◇ | Pass | 1 ♡ | Pass |
| 4 ♡ | Pass | 5 ◇ | Pass |
| 6 ♡ | Pass | Pass | Pass |

West led the spade two.

South had to assume that West held the club king, and if West also held the majority of the missing diamonds, a squeeze was a certainty.

It did not matter whether South surrendered his spade loser immediately or not. He chose to duck in dummy, and East won with the queen and returned a spade to dummy's ace.

South cashed the ace and king of hearts, drawing the missing trumps, and led to the ace of diamonds. He led to the club jack, and was over his first hurdle when the finesse succeeded.

The diamond king was followed by a diamond ruff, and the appearance of the queen from East suggested that the plot was going to work.

The spade jack was ruffed and dummy's last trump was overtaken with the queen to reach this position:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ —
◇ 10
♣ A4

WEST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ J
♣ K8

EAST
♠ K
♡ —
◇ —
♣ 107

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ 7
◇ —
♣ Q9

The lead of the last trump then executed the squeeze that South had foreseen at the start. West threw a club to preserve his diamond jack, so South discarded the diamond ten, making his 12th trick with the club queen.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | U | F | F | | R | A | M | I | | S | A | S | S | Y |
| I | N | R | O | | A | M | A | N | | P | I | T | T | A |
| S | T | A | R | | B | O | L | A | | I | D | E | A | L |
| E | I | N | E | | B | Y | A | N | D | L | A | R | G | E |
| R | E | C | A | L | L | | I | D | E | E | | | | |
| | | | N | E | E | D | S | | A | S | H | A | R | D |
| T | H | U | D | S | | R | E | A | L | | A | L | O | U |
| M | A | N | A | T | E | E | | S | T | O | M | A | T | E |
| A | L | E | F | | A | D | D | I | | M | A | R | E | S |
| N | E | S | T | O | R | | E | S | S | E | N | | | |
| | | | W | E | A | R | | U | N | D | O | E | S | |
| M | A | N | A | N | D | W | I | F | E | | E | T | R | E |
| A | V | E | N | S | | A | V | I | D | | G | A | I | N |
| C | O | R | N | U | | R | E | N | E | | G | R | A | D |
| S | W | O | O | P | | E | R | N | S | | S | Y | M | S |

DENNIS THE MENACE

"DIDN'T I HAVE NO CLOTHES WHEN I WAS A BABY?"

# JUMBLE®

*that scrambled word game*

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PHULS

NOIBS

VIQUER

TIVEHR


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: ○○○○ & ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CYNIC GLORY IODINE AMBUSH

Answer: *How a guy who starts the day with an "eye-opener" might end up*—"BLIND"

# BOOKS

## *FATHER OF RACIST IDEOLOGY*

### *The Social and Political Thought of Count Gobineau*

*By Michael D. Biddiss. Weybright & Talley. 314 pp.*

## *GOBINEAU*

### *Selected Political Writings*

*Edited by Michael D. Biddiss. Harper & Row. 254 pp.*

Reviewed by D. W. Brogan

IT is perhaps a suitable time for studying the writings and assessing the importance of one of the founders of race mythology in modern times, a spiritual ancestor and teacher of Wagner, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, of some now forgotten racist propagandists in the United States, and, of course, indirectly of the Führer and his semiliterate ideologues. Since it is not quite certain that naïve racist doctrines are quite dead in Germany and quite certain that they are not dead in the United States, a study of the great ancestor of modern racism, J. A. Gobineau (1816-1882), is welcome if it is well done and Michael Biddiss's two books are admirable—objective, scholarly, intelligent, saying all that can be said for Gobineau, but not in the least concealing his many intellectual weaknesses.

Indeed, the only serious weakness I note is the description of the ideologue as "Count Gobineau." His title was bogus like so many French titles, but if it is to be taken seriously, he should not be deprived of the *particule* that marked his family off (so it claimed) from mere Bonapartist frauds. True, in his old age, for understandable reasons, Gobineau was not content to claim that he was what the French used to call *né*—i.e., a noble by long ancestry—but had to go back to a remote Scandinavian past to justify his race theories. By the time Gobineau wrote his "Ottar Jarl," his ancestry was very Nordic indeed.

There is no reason to take the Gobineau Viking ancestry seriously, though he probably more or less believed in it. But to the insider, Gobineau not only looked French (he was handsome but not in a Viking way), but like many race propagandists, made claims that put him off from his legal countrymen. Indeed, few "races" met Gobineau's standards, certainly not the Frenchified "Normans" or the modern Germans, and Gobineau's original enthusiasm for the Swedes soon wore off.

In a way, Gobineau escaped one of the traps of the race enthusiast. Few are willing to say of a nationality or a "race": "These are deplorable, bastardized, human débris and I am one of them." Gobineau renounced his formal nationality (although he was an important French diplomat). He denied that the modern Germans represented the pure invaders and regenerators of the declining Roman Empire. There are times when one feels that as a race theorist Gobineau is like the old Scotch lady who said "There's only two people surely saved. My husband and mysel,' and I'm no sure aboot him." So, although Wagner and his circle much admired Gobineau, he had his doubts about t and I suspect he would have taken the Führer a worthy representative of great race" (to borrow a misleading phrase from nearly forgotten American crank, Madison Grant).

But Gobineau deserves tention, for he had a great of old-fashioned learning m up with modern mythology if long-winded, was very a lively and interesting w Of course, Gobineau was h ly uncritical and deplored n everything in modern Fr or modern Europe, yet his m ology is a good de interesting than that of Wagner circle and more cri (He was not, in any se sense, anti-Semitic). He seen a great deal of the w from Persia to Newfoundl from Brazil to Sweden. He c acteristically refused to the United States. He did and despised (and possibly ed) the country and was ho to North *and* South, going far as to boycott the degr Republic.

Some of the interest prog by Gobineau, even today, w have annoyed him, for per the most interesting of writings is the correspond with Tocqueville, whose se tary, for a short time, he been. Tocqueville was m more of a Norman noble t Gobineau, and his acute and simistic genius shows up a g deal of Gobineau's crac theorizing. But that Tocque should have thought Gobi worth confuting is revea for Tocqueville's prophe powers were very remark indeed and he may have f seen the terrible possibilitie race theory.

It is of course unjust to se Gobineau a mere predecesso Hitler or in his vast studie the role of race a mere f draft for Hitler or Rosenb For Gobineau had far m literary talent than Hitler s some of his *contes philoso ques* are still well worth re ing. Of his verse I know no ing and propose to learn no ing, but (as Biddiss's anth ogy shows) he was a reada and often penetrating doc naire. After all, he was ta seriously not only by Toc ville but by that highly in ligent monarch Dom Pedro I Brazil and (unfortunately) Richard Wagner. Biddiss done a masterly job of b studying Gobineau's temp ment and of allowing us digest his essential doctri which one hopes, without much confidence, are dead.

*Sir Dennis Brogan is a p fessor of political science Cambridge University. His n recent book is* "Worlds in C flict." *He wrote this review Book World, literary sup ment of The Washington P*

# CROSSWORD

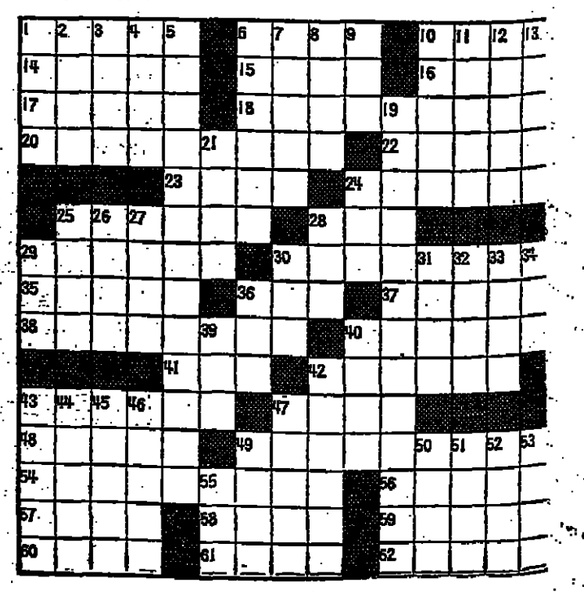
*By Will We*

**ACROSS**

1 TV annoyance
6 Numbers
10 Doll's cry
14 Late inning
15 Russian name
16 Norse god
17 Free
18 "——, life is short"
20 Trouble on a weather map
22 Tent
23 Smell ——
24 Heavenly twin
25 Counterparts
28 English aviators
29 Slowly, in music
30 Braggart
35 Hammerstein work
36 One of the Little Women
37 Papal vestment
38 Words for love and war
40 Agreeableness: Lat.
41 Tote
42 Cushioned
43 Hostility
47 1949 peace Nobelist and family
48 French impressionist
49 Theater
54 Monarch, e.g.
56 Secret
57 As to
58 One ——
59 Rougher
60 Emperor
61 "This —— sudden"
62 "—— Fables"

**DOWN**

1 Wildebeests
2 Intimation
3 Aware of
4 Agitate
5 Mozart opera
6 Coronets
7 Plume
8 —— bene
9 Hindu title
10 Breakwaters
11 Choose
12 Sal ——
13 Displeasure
19 English china
21 Of Mars: Pref
24 Container
25 Pastoral poem
26 Earth
27 Spartan king
28 Scrap
29 According to
30 Chemin de ——
31 Old-World pla
32 Charge
33 Strong-scente
34 Teachers' org
36 Marble
39 From, in Germany
40 Indiana city
42 Petition
43 Circumferenc
44 Parts of speec
45 Within: Prefi
46 Concern of a certain maid
47 Earthen jars
49 Certain soldie Abbr.
50 Burden
51 Loosen
52 Ooze
53 Strays
55 French king



هكذا من الاصل [redacted]

*4th-Placed Cards 5 1/2 Behind*

# Pirates Lose Pair to Giants

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31 (AP).—It's not that the Pittsburgh Pirates don't want to win the division title of National League East. They're just playing that way.

Or maybe it's their plan to make this season's division race more exciting than last year's when the Chicago Cubs and New York Mets battled it out to the end.

Anyway, the Pirates yesterday lost a doubleheader to the San Francisco Giants and suddenly the Eastern Division has a four-team race. The fourth-placed St. Louis Cardinals are 5 1/2 games behind the leading Pirates. (The fifth-placed Philadelphia Phillies are 7 1/2 out.) The Cubs, in second, trail by one; the Mets, third, are two away.

John Stephenson's fly drove home Jim Hart with the winning run in the eighth inning yesterday as the Giants nipped the Pirates, 2-1, for the doubleheader sweep.

The Giants took the opener, 7-3, with Willie McCovey driving in two runs with a double and homer and scoring three times.

The setbacks extended Pittsburgh's losing streak to six games.

The Giants' Ron Bryant hurled a six-hitter in the second game. Until the eighth, he nursed a 1-0 Giant lead produced in the first on singles by Bobby Bonds and Ron Hunt and an error by Gene Alley behind rookie righthander Fred Cambria.

But the Pirates tied it in the eighth when pinch-hitter John Jeter walked with two out, stole second and raced home on Dave Cash's single. The Giants bounced right back as Hart greeted reliever Dave Giusti with a double, moved up on Tito Fuentes's sacrifice and scored on Stephenson's fly ball.

In the opener, McCovey's double and run-scoring singles by Willie Mays and Ken Henderson gave the Giants three runs in the bottom of the first and wiped out an early 2-0 Pittsburgh lead.

**Brewers 5, Orioles 2**

Tommy Harper and Mike Hegan smashed home runs as Milwaukee downed Baltimore, 5-2, and dealt 18-game winner Jim Palmer his eighth loss of the year.

**Red Sox 21,4, White Sox, 11-1**

Mike Andrews, who collected six hits in the doubleheader, broke a 1-1 tie in the top of the fifth inning with a two-run homer to help Boston whip Chicago, 4-1, after the Red Sox collected 22 hits in the opener for a 21-11 triumph.

## *McLain Asks to be Traded*

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—Denny McLain entered the second day of his latest suspension yesterday after apologizing to one of his ice water victims but, angered at the action taken by Detroit Tiger general manager Jim Campbell, asked to be traded.

"I'm sorry. It was a clubhouse gag and it took me seven minutes to set you up," McLain told Watson Spoelstra, Detroit News baseball writer who received a bucketful of ice water dumped on him by McLain before Friday night's 6-2 loss to Oakland.

Jim Hawkins, baseball writer of the Detroit Free Press, also was a victim of the damp humor and subsequently Campbell suspended the cocky pitcher for "an indefinite period not to exceed 30 days." It was his second suspension in five months.

A group of five Detroit players—catcher Jim Price, outfielder-first baseman Al Kaline, pinch-hitter Gates Brown, pitcher Mickey Lolich and outfielder Jim Northrup—have met with Campbell to discuss their teammate's suspension.

"They thought it was a 30-day thing," Campbell said. "They didn't read the statement very well. We're in agreement now."

Campbell remained quite upset over the situation, especially over statements McLain made to reporters afterwards. Among them he said Campbell never would have suspended him if the Tigers were still in the pennant race.

"Do you think Campbell would have suspended me if we were three games out?" McLain steamed in the Tiger Stadium parking lot. "Hell, no."

Campbell growled later: "If we were three games out he wouldn't be making a fool of himself as he did."

"It's not that don't want to play for the Tigers any more," he said. "I just don't want to play for Jim Campbell. It's not the city of Detroit. It's not Mayo Smith. It's just that one man.

"This organization has been good to me and I don't want to leave Detroit. But the way things are between Jim and me, he could trade me anywhere and I'd go."

## South Africa Is Suspended For Two Years By IAAF

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) today suspended South Africa for a period of two years because of racial discrimination of athletes.

The IAAF congress, meeting in Stockholm, unanimously adopted a resolution suspending the South African Amateur Athletic Union from the IAAF until the next congress, to be held in Munich in 1972.

The Munich congress will decide whether South Africa should be expelled permanently from the IAAF or not, IAAF officials said.

The resolution was put forward by the IAAF governing council.

It was immediately backed by a number of African delegations including Gambia, Ghana and Kenya, who charged South Africa with discriminating against athletes because of race.

The suspension means that South African athletes—both white and colored—will be barred from competition in all international events and non-South African athletes will not be allowed to compete in South Africa.

The IAAF council said it put forward the resolution because the IAAF wanted to follow the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which has already expelled South Africa from the International Olympic movement.

The South African IAAF delegate, speaking against the resolution, told the congress that "progress has been made" toward integration in the sports field.

"We have no part in political matters and I'm very sorry to hear that we will be penalized in spite of the fact that we have nothing to do with politics," the delegate said.

## NBA Bucks Reacquire Forward Fred Hetzel

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Milwaukee Bucks have announced the acquisition of Fred Hetzel, a five-year National Basketball Association veteran and an original member of the Milwaukee club.

The 6-foot-8 Hetzel, a 225-pound forward, was acquired from the Portland Trail Blazers. He has a career freethrow percentage of .819 and a career scoring average of 12.3 points per game.

## Bucs Lose Ellis for Year

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Pittsburgh Pirates' winningest pitcher, Dock Ellis, is lost for the rest of the season, the club has announced. Dr. Joe Finegold, club physician, said Ellis had an elbow injury that might require surgery. Ellis's record is 12-9.

AP Wirephoto.

LOOK MA, NO SKI—Ricky McCormick of the United States loses right ski in U.S.-versus-Europe water skiing meet in England.

## *Intrepid to Defend Cup*

By Steve Cady

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 31 (NYT).—"Well done."

With those words, the America's Cup committee informed the world last night that Intrepid would defend yachting's most cherished trophy against Gretel II of Australia.

By then, Bill Ficker and the crew of Intrepid didn't have to be told. They already had seen the "little white boat"—the launch that carries the seven-man committee on its fateful missions—stop at the nearby dock where Valiant is berthed. There was a touch of autumn in the air, the end of a long summer.

Bob McCullough, skipper of Valiant and main contributor to that yacht's syndicate, was thanked for his efforts. Then the launch proceeded to the Intrepid dock.

Horns from dozens of pleasure craft had begun saluting the green-jacketed Intrepid crew as the committeemen, dressed in formal navy blue yachting garb, climbed onto the white-hulled sloop's deck to deliver the official word.

Intrepid, the redesigned 1967 Cup defender, thus will become only the second yacht in 100 years of challenges to defend the Cup twice. Columbia made successful defenses in 1899 and 1901. Intrepid will open the 21st defense on Sept. 15 against Gretel II.

The selection came after Intrepid had beaten Valiant for the sixth straight time during these final trials to pick a defender. The margin was one minute 51 seconds, and the breeze, from the southwest, got up to 15 knots.

*Harris Trails by 1*

# Nichols Triumphs In Dow Jones Golf

By Lincoln A. Werden

CLIFTON, N.J., Aug. 31 (NYT).—For a moment, the ball hesitated at the rim of the cup, then it fell in and Bobby Nichols had won the $60,000 first prize in the $300,000 Dow Jones Open. The birdie at the 72d hole yesterday gave Nichols, who classifies himself as a club professional, a final round of 69, a 72-hole aggregate of 276 and a one-stroke margin over Labron Harris Jr.

A few minutes earlier, Harris had sunk a seven-footer for a birdie at the same green for a two-under-par 70 and a 277 total at the Upper Montclair Country Club course.

Still out, playing back in the final pairing, Nichols, a former P.G.A. champion, was in a tie at 11 under par with Harris, who has yet to win on the pro circuit. A par at the last green would have meant a tie and a sudden-death playoff.

But Nichols stroked the 14-footer and saw the ball momentarily stop, then, to his own amazement, drop in. He threw his hands to his head as his putter flew away and he realized the richest golf plum offered in this country was his.

"I didn't think the putt would go in," Nichols said later, "but it gave me great satisfaction to win. It sounds funny to say that the money isn't the big thing, but after you haven't won in a long time, there's a certain barrier there and you begin to think you'll never win again."

Nichols, who is 34 years old, saw his last triumph on the circuit in the 1966 Minnesota Classic.

"I went back to the old No. 5 putter I had when I won the P.G.A. in 1964 and it gave me confidence," Nichols said.

The final 18 holes was a duel between Nichols and Harris, who refused to fold under the pressure. Dan Sikes, with a 68, moved into third place at 279, while Larry Hinson, one of the new stars, followed at 280 with Charles Coody at 281.

Such favorites as Jack Nicklaus, Billy Casper and Arnold Palmer, despite enjoying huge followings among the 16,150 spectators, did not fare well in this big-money event. Nicklaus closed with a 74 for 204. Casper, winner of four events on the tour thus far this year, also had 284 after a 72.

Palmer's total of 295 found only three competitors with higher scores than his. He tried cross-handed putting three times, something new for the Latrobe, Pa. millionaire, but even that didn't help as he had a final 75.

**Final Scores**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bobby Nichols | $60,000 | 66-70-69-69—276 |
| Labron Harris | $34,000 | 69-65-70-73—277 |
| Dan Sikes | $21,300 | 71-73-67-68—279 |
| Larry Hinson | $14,100 | 70-69-70-71—280 |
| Charles Coody | $12,300 | 71-71-69-70—281 |
| John Miller | $9,337 | 69-71-69-73—282 |
| Bruce Devlin | $9,337 | 71-72-70-69—282 |
| Orville Moody | $9,337 | 72-64-75-71—282 |
| Homero Blancas | $9,337 | 71-69-70-72—282 |
| Bruce Crampton | $7,200 | 71-69-74-69—283 |
| Kermit Zarley | $4,833 | 72-71-70-70—284 |
| Doug Ford | $4,833 | 73-67-73-71—284 |
| Dick Lotz | $4,833 | 72-69-72-71—284 |
| Bob Lunn | $4,833 | 68-72-71-73—284 |
| Jack Nicklaus | $4,833 | 73-68-69-74—284 |
| Jim Colbert | $4,833 | 73-71-67-73—284 |
| Grier Jones | $4,833 | 69-72-71-72—284 |
| Billy Casper | $4,833 | 70-74-68-72—284 |
| Terry Wilcox | $4,833 | 67-72-75-70—284 |

## McLaren Team Wins Can-Am

ELKART LAKE, Wis., Aug. 31 (NYT).—Peter Gethin of England, the newest member of the McLaren race team, won the Road America Can-Am here yesterday in circumstances so controversial that his own team manager protested the result.

The manager, Teddy Mayer, contended that the winner should have been the star driver of the team, Denis Hulme, a New Zealander based in England. Hulme actually finished in first place but was disqualified for having restarted his stalled engine with a push-start by "popping" or "dropping" the clutch while being pushed.

It took more than two hours after the race was over to settle the winner. In the end, stewards of the Sports Car Club of America, which sanctioned the Canadian-American Challenge Cup series, overruled Mayer's protest and awarded the race to Gethin.

They credited Hulme with having completed 37 of the scheduled 50 laps and posted his finishing position as 15th.

Gethin and Hulme drove the famous bright orange McLaren M8D-Chevrolet sports racing cars, designated group seven. Gethin's time for the 200-mile race was one hour 54 minutes, for an average speed of 105.016 miles an hour.

After all the palavering was over the order of finish after Gethin was: second, Bob Bondurant of Ontario, Calif., a former grand prix driver who has come out of retirement, driving a Lola-Chevrolet; third, David Causey of Carmel, Ind., Lola-Chevrolet; fourth, Gary Wilson of Towanda, Kans., Lola-Chevrolet; fifth, Tony Dean of England, Porsche 908, and sixth, Bob Brown, of Huntington, N.Y., McLeagle-Chevrolet.

## Laver, Miss Melville Take Marlboro Titles

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 31 (NYT).—Rod Laver and Kerry Melville made it a sweep for Australia yesterday with impressive victories in the finals of the $25,000 Marlboro Open tennis championship at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club.

Laver, in his final tune-up for the defense of his United States Open title at Forest Hills, N.Y., was brilliant in crushing Bob Carmichael of France, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Melville, Australia's No. 2 woman player, was near-perfect in her baseline game as she fashioned a 7-6, 6-4 victory over Patti Hogan of La Jolla, Calif.

## Vikings Beat Jets as Joe Sees Action

### Dolphins Snap Colts' Preseason Streak

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Minnesota Vikings, with Gary Cuozzo throwing three first-half touchdown passes, riddled the New York Jets, 52-21, last night in a National Football League preseason game as Joe Namath made an uneventful 1970 debut.

Namath, who missed New York's first three preseason games while deciding whether to play football, appeared in only ten plays in the second quarter with the Vikings already in front, 21-0.

He missed his first four passes, completed two and had 42 yards net passing.

Cuozzo, meanwhile, wasted little time in powering the Vikings to a 31-0 halftime lead, hitting nine of 16 passes for 203 yards.

He connected with Bob Grim on a 42-yard touchdown, Gene Washington for 74 yards and John Beasley for 19 yards.

**Dolphins 20, Colts 13**

MIAMI, Aug. 31 (AP).—Miami punctured Baltimore's 11-game preseason streak Saturday night as former Colt coach Don Shula beat his old team, 20-13, before a record crowd of 76,712.

The Dolphins won their fourth game as Baltimore dropped its first preseason battle since 1968.

Bob Griese fired a 20-yard scoring pass to tight end Larry Seiple to give Miami a 7-3 lead, and the Colts never caught up.

The final Colt threat was snuffed out when 250-pound Bill Stanfill crushed running back Roland Moss at the Miami 29 on fourth down and one with five minutes left.

It was the largest crowd to watch the Dolphins, a 3-10-1 patsy last season, topping the 68,125 that watched Shula's Colts beat Miami, 22-13, two years ago.

**Packers 37, Raiders 7**

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 31 (AP).—Seven pass interceptions and two fumble recoveries enabled Green Bay to crush Oakland 37-7 yesterday before a frequently booing crowd of 53,395.

This second-ever match between the two clubs—the first was Green Bay's 1968 Super Bowl victory—gave the Packers a 2-0-2 National Football league exhibition record. Oakland now is 1-3.

Packer quarterback Bart Starr played only the first period and completed three of five pass attempts. One was for a touchdown and another set up a touchdown.

## Kuwait 3d Nation To Refuse to Play Israel in Games

TURIN, Italy, Aug. 31 (AP).—The United States and Russia won their semi-final round basketball games today to set the stage for Saturday's final between the two teams in the World University Games here.

The other news coming out of the Games today was more of a political nature than sports—Kuwait became the third nation which refused to compete against Israel in the Games.

The Kuwait volleyball team did not show up this morning for a match of the men's volleyball consolation round. Israel was declared default winner by 3-0.

Albania and Algeria had refused to play Israel in the men's basketball tournament. The two teams were recorded as 2-0 losers.

Ken Davis and Jim McDaniel each hit for more than 20 points to power the United States to an 85-75 win over Brazil.

McDaniel, pumped in 23 points, including 15 in the second half. Davis scored 22.

The Russian team beat Yugoslavia, 89-62.

## Lutz, Smith Team Praised

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31 (AP).—United States team Captain Ed Turville termed Bob Lutz and Stan Smith, whose smashing triumph over West Germans Wilhelm Bungert and Christian Kuhnke clinched the Davis Cup yesterday, one of the greatest doubles duos in U.S. tennis history.

Smith and Lutz demolished and demoralized Bungert and Kuhnke in straight sets, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4, for a clinching 3-0 American lead.

The United States increased its lead over West Germany to 4-0 when it won the first of today's last two singles matches Richey beat Bungert, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5. Arthur Ashe meets Kuhnke in the final match.

"Lutz and Smith have to rank with the greatest doubles teams in history," said Turville, in his first year as captain.

What was the American strategy against the Germans in the clincher at the Clark Stadium?

"We thought we could hold service," Turnville said. "And we thought we were superior in volleying between the groups. Lutz has the greatest angle volley in the game today. They don't run their angle volleys down."

Lutz, who turned 23 Saturday, was off his service early.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—West Germany's acting captain and team spokesman, Ingo Buding, appraised his country's loss in its first Cup challenge round competition simply.

"The Americans are a better team," said the 28-year-old, who is ranked No. 4 in his nation.

"The Americans play 12 months a year," said Buding, member of a famous European tennis family, which runs a tennis school in Bandol, France, on the Riviera. (The German team's play this year consisted mainly of Davis Cup action.)

"Smith and Lutz were just about raised on these fast, asphalt courts," he added. "That's all they have in California. Smith is from Pasadena and Lutz is from Los Angeles.

"They know every corner of this type of surface. But, today, Sunday, the type of surface still was not exactly an excuse for the way we played.

"We [our players] didn't seem to believe that they could make it," Buding continued. "They didn't have the conviction to work for a decent game. It was as though we were day-dreaming.

"It was the worst I've seen Kuhnke and Bungert play doubles, and yesterday (Saturday) was the worst I've seen them play in singles. And they'll probably agree.

"Of course, our team may be somewhat tired, having changed continents three times this month. And there was also changes of climates and the tension which goes with challenge-round play.

"Kuhnke never talks to the press. That's just the way he is. Bungert does talk, but not after he loses."

## Major League Standings

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

**Eastern Division**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 85 | 47 | .644 | — |
| New York | 74 | 58 | .561 | 11 |
| Detroit | 69 | 62 | .527 | 15 1/2 |
| Boston | 67 | 63 | .515 | 17 |
| Cleveland | 64 | 68 | .485 | 21 |
| Washington | 62 | 69 | .473 | 22 1/2 |

**Western Division**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minnesota | 76 | 54 | .585 | — |
| California | 74 | 58 | .561 | 3 |
| Oakland | 70 | 62 | .530 | 7 |
| Kansas City | 51 | 81 | .385 | 26 |
| Milwaukee | 50 | 83 | .376 | 27 1/2 |
| Chicago | 49 | 86 | .363 | 29 1/2 |

**Sunday's Results**

Kansas City 4, Washington 3.
Boston 21, 4, Chicago 11, 1.
Detroit 6, Oakland 5.
California 10, Cleveland 9.
New York 5, Minnesota 2.
Milwaukee 5, Baltimore 2.

**Monday's Games**

(Not Included in Standings)
Cleveland at Washington, night.
Baltimore at New York, night.
Detroit at Boston, night.
(Only Games Scheduled)

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

**Eastern Division**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 70 | 63 | .526 | — |
| Chicago | 69 | 64 | .519 | 1 |
| New York | 67 | 64 | .511 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 64 | 68 | .485 | 5 1/2 |
| Philadelphia | 63 | 70 | .470 | 7 1/2 |
| Montreal | 57 | 75 | .432 | 12 1/2 |

**Western Division**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 86 | 49 | .637 | — |
| Los Angeles | 72 | 58 | .554 | 11 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 69 | 63 | .523 | 16 1/2 |
| Atlanta | 65 | 67 | .492 | 19 1/2 |
| Houston | 62 | 70 | .470 | 22 1/2 |
| San Diego | 50 | 82 | .379 | 34 1/2 |

**Sunday's Results**

Montreal 5, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 4, Atlanta 2.
Houston 8, New York 5.
St. Louis 2, Los Angeles 1.
Chicago 3, San Diego 0.
San Francisco 7, 2, Pittsburgh 3, 1.

**Monday's Game**

(Not Included in Standings)
New York at St. Louis, night.
(Only Games Scheduled)

## Sunday's Line Scores

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

St. Louis ..... 020 000 000—2 7 1
Los Angeles ..... 000 010 000—1 3 2
Carlton (7-18) and Torre; Vanes, Mikkelsen (9) and Sudakis. L—Vance (5-5). HR—Lee (4th), Kosco (7th).

Chicago ..... 000 000 003—3 4 1
San Diego ..... 050 000 000—0 7 1
Hands (15-12) and Hundley; Roberts (8-12) and Cannizzaro. HR—Pepitone (20th).

New York ..... 310 000 001—5 8 1
Houston ..... 200 121 10x—8 12 0
Ryan, Folkers (6), Taylor (7) and Grote; Wilson, Ray (7), Gladding (9) and Edwards. W—Wilson (7-5). L—Ryan (6-10). HR—Clendenon (19th), Wynn (22d, 23d), Menke (10th).

(First Game)

Pittsburgh ..... 200 010 000—3 9 1
San Francisco ... 301 021 00x—7 11 1
Walker, Lamb (5), Dal Canton (7) and May; Reberger, Johnson (2), Robertson (6) and Dietz. W—Johnson (4-2). L—Walker (10-8). HR—McCovey (24th).

(Second Game)

Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 010—1 6 0
San Francisco ... 100 000 01x—2 7 0
Cambria, Giusti (8) and Sanguillen; Bryant (5-5) and Stephenson. L—Giusti (2-2).

Cincinnati ..... 010 000 000—1 6 1
Montreal ..... 100 310 00x—5 7 1
Merritt (20-11) and Bench; Renko (10-9) and Bateman. HR—May (29th), Staub (29th).

Atlanta ..... 002 000 000—2 6 2
Philadelphia ..... 201 001 00x—4 5 1
Jarvis, Wilhelm (7) and Tillman; Lersch, Selma (8) and Compton. W—Lersch (4-1). L—Jarvis (15-11). HR—Tillman (7th), Lum (7th).

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Washington ..... 100 010 100—3 7 1
Kansas City ..... 000 100 12x—4 7 2
Coleman, Pina (8) and Casanova; Drago, Burgmeier (8) and Rodriguez, Kirkpatrick (8). W—Burgmeier (5-5). L—Pina (4-3). HR—Sorrell (3d).

California ..... 310 212 010—10 12 1
Cleveland ..... 200 220 001— 5 14 0
Wright, Tatum (3), Bradley (5), Leroche (6), Messersmith (6) and Azcue; Hargan, Austin (2), Colbert (5), Mingori (8), Higgins (8) and Fosse. W—Bradley (2-2). L—Colbert (1-1). HR—Johnson (11th), Johnstone (10th), Voss (3d), Hinton (5th), Alomar (2d), Nettles (20th), McMullen (14th), Pinson (17th), Fosse (18th).

Oakland ..... 101 001 020—5 14 0
Detroit ..... 100 210 02x—6 10 0
Hunter, Fingers (6), Locker (8) and Tenace; Niekro, Timmerman (7), Reed (8) and Freehan. W—Timmerman (5-5). L—Locker (1-4). HR—Tenace (3d), Jackson (16th).

(First Game)

Boston ..... 201 000 026—11 22 2
Chicago ..... 303 400 010—11 14 0
Romo, Brett (3), Lyle (8) and Salrianos; Janeski, Crider (2), Moore (3), Miller (7), Murphy (9) and Herrmann, Josephson (8). W—Brett (5-7). L—Janeski (9-15). HR—Hermann (18th), Yastrzemski (35th), May (12th), Scott (11th).

(Second Game)

Boston ..... 010 003 000—4 7 0
Chicago ..... 010 000 000—1 5 0
Nagy (4-3) and Pavletich; Magnusson, Wood (8) and Josephson. L—Magnusson (1-3). HR—Petrocelli (22d), Josephson (4th), Andrews (13th).

Minnesota ..... 020 000 000—2 9 0
New York ..... 001 040 00x—5 8 0
Blyleven, Ferranoski (7) and Batiff; Kline, McDaniel (9) and Gibbs. W—Kline (3-3). L—Blyleven (8-6). HR—Gibbs (7th), White (19th).

Milwaukee ..... 002 030 000—5 9 0
Baltimore ..... 001 000 100—2 6 1
Lockwood, Sanders (6) and McNertney; Palmer, Lopez (7), Richert (9) and Hendricks. W—Lockwood (2-10). L—Palmer (18-8). HR—Harper (26th), Johnson (8th), Hegan (11th).

## Top Batters and Pitchers

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**
**Batting**
(Based on 375 At-bats)

| | G | AB | R | H | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. Smith, Bost. | 124 | 493 | 94 | 157 | .318 |
| Yastrzemski, Bost | 129 | 456 | 100 | 145 | .318 |
| A. Johnson, Cal. | 126 | 501 | 82 | 159 | .317 |
| Oliva, Minn. | 127 | 517 | 78 | 163 | .315 |
| Aparicio, Chic. | 126 | 491 | 77 | 154 | .314 |
| Fosse, Cleve. | 116 | 456 | 61 | 135 | .310 |
| F.Robinson, Balt. | 107 | 394 | 69 | 121 | .307 |
| Piniella, K.C. | 115 | 423 | 45 | 128 | .303 |
| J. Powell, Balt. | 127 | 437 | 68 | 132 | .302 |
| Harper, Mil. | 125 | 494 | 84 | 148 | .300 |

RUNS—Yastrzemski, Bost., 100; R. Smith, Bost., 94; White, N.Y., 93; Tovar, Minn., 92; Buford, Balt., 86.

RUNS BATTED IN—F. Howard, Wash., 107; Killebrew, Minn., 100; J. Powell, Balt., 97; Oliva, Minn., 93; R. Oliver, K.C., 89.

HITS—Oliva, Minn., 163; A. Johnson, Calif., 159; R. Smith, Bost., 157; Aparicio, Chic., 154; Tovar, Minn., 152.

DOUBLES—Harper, Mil., 32; R. Smith, Bost., 30; Otis, K.C., 29; Fregosi, Calif., 29; Cardenas, Minn., 28; Tovar, Minn., 28; A. Rodriguez, Wash., 28.

TRIPLES—Tovar, Minn., 11; Otis, K.C., 9; Kenney, N.Y., 7; R. Smith, Bost., 7; Stanley, Det., 7.

HOME RUNS—Killebrew, Minn., 28; F. Howard, Wash., 27; Yastrzemski, Bost., 25; J. Powell, Balt., 23; R. Oliver, K.C., 26; Melton, Chic., 26; Harper, Mil., 26.

STOLEN BASES—Harper, Mil., 31; P. Kelly, K.C., 28; Alomar, Calif., 28; Campaneris, Oak., 27; Stroud, Wash., 26.

PITCHING (12 Decisions)—McNally, Balt., 21-7, .750, ERA 3.32; Cuellar, Balt., 20-7, .741, 3.70; Cain, Det., 12-5, .706, 3.43; McDowell, Cleve., 19-8, .704, 2.63; Palmer, Balt., 18-8, .692, 2.87.

STRIKEOUTS—McDowell, Cleve., 263; Lolich, Det., 179; Culp, Bost., 162; R. Johnson, K.C., 161; Palmer, Balt., 159.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**
**Batting**

| | G | AB | R | H | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carty, Atl. | 112 | 395 | 77 | 144 | .365 |
| Clemente, Pitt. | 101 | 346 | 63 | 123 | .360 |
| W. Parker, L.A. | 130 | 492 | 70 | 161 | .327 |
| Perez, Cin. | 132 | 490 | 95 | 159 | .324 |
| Diers, S.F. | 118 | 398 | 66 | 129 | .324 |
| Gaston, S.D. | 123 | 489 | 78 | 158 | .323 |
| B. Williams, Chic. | 133 | 526 | 117 | 170 | .323 |
| Tolan, Cin. | 128 | 493 | 98 | 158 | .320 |
| Rose, Cin. | 132 | 543 | 100 | 174 | .320 |
| Sanguillen, Pitt. | 100 | 385 | 48 | 123 | .319 |

RUNS—B. Williams, Chic., 117; Bonds, S.F., 115; Rose, Cin., 100; Brock, St. L., 100; Tolan, Cin., 98.

RUNS BATTED IN—Bench, Cin., 127; Perez, Cin., 122; B. Williams, Chic., 112; H. Aaron, Atl., 110; McCovey, S.F., 104.

HITS—Rose, Cin., 174; Brock, St. L., 171; B. Williams, Chic., 170; M. Alou, Pitt., 164; Bonds, S.F., 164.

DOUBLES—W. Parker, L.A., 40; Bonds, S.F., 32; Bench, Cin., 31; Rose, Cin., 31; McCovey, S.F., 31.

TRIPLES—W. Davis, L.A., 15; Kessinger, Chic., 14; Clemente, Pitt., 10; Rose, Cin., 9; Gaston, S.D. 9.

HOME RUNS—Bench, Cin., 42; Perez, Cin., 39; B. Williams, Chic., 36; H. Aaron, Atl., 35; McCovey, S.F., 34.

STOLEN BASES—Tolan, Cin., 51; Brock, St. L., 42; Bonds, S.F., 42; W. Davis, L.A., 34; Morgan, Houst., 32.

PITCHING (12 Decisions)—Simpson, Cin., 14-3, .824, ERA 3.01; Gibson, St. L., 19-5, .792, 3.23; Nolan, Cin., 15-5, .750; 3.34; McMahon, S.F., 9-4, .692, 3.14; Dal Canton, Pitt., 8-4, .667, 4.21.

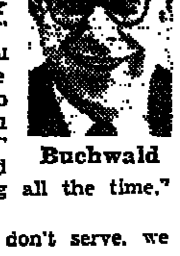
STRIKEOUTS—Seaver, N.Y., 246; Gibson, St. L., 231; Jenkins, Chic., 226, Carlton, St. L., 171; Perry, S.F., 171.

## Art Buchwald

# A Court Revolt

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass.—Each person celebrated Women's Liberation Day last Wednesday in her own way, and even on a beautiful island such as Martha's Vineyard, the women protested in their fashion.

I hadn't even realized it was Women's Liberation Day until I got to the tennis court and my wife said at the start of a doubles game: "I'm not going to serve today."


Buchwald

"What do you mean, you're not going to serve? You have to serve."

"I'm sick and tired of serving all the time," she said.

"But if you don't serve, we can't play."

"Aha," she said. "That's the first time you've even acknowledged my serving meant something."

* * *

"I've always admired your serve," I said. "You serve very well."

"Well, I'm not serving today. You can serve for the both of us."

I looked hopelessly across the net at the Styrons, who were in a serious argument.

"You ready?" I asked.

"Rose says she's not going to serve today," Styron yelled. Then it dawned on me it was Women's Liberation Day. I glanced at the other courts. None of the wives were serving.

Styron yelled: "Rose says I have to serve for her. She says all the women on the island have pledged not to serve today. They're sick and tired of being oppressed on the tennis court."

"All right," I said. "We'll serve for them if it means that much."

* * *

"We also want child-care centers on Martha's Vineyard," my wife said. "We're fed up with taking care of our children all day long."

"Can it wait until after the tennis game?" I asked.

Styron yelled across the net: "Rose says she won't play the net unless women can have abortions anytime they want them."

"It's okay with me," I said. "Are you ready?"

"I'm not going to play the back court," my wife said, "unless women have equal opportunity in jobs."

Styron said: "You've got it."

The game began grimly. I served to Rose, who hit out.

"Male chauvinist!" she screamed. Styron hit a smashing ball past my wife's ear, and my wife yelled: "Sexist!"

* * *

Despite their cursing, the women played extremely well. We discovered later that the Martha's Vineyard chapter of Women's Lib had advised all women playing tennis on Wednesday to pretend the tennis ball was their husband's head. It seemed to improve every woman's game.

Styron and I had to serve the entire three sets of tennis, and when we walked off the courts the women were fresh as daisies.

"I want you to know," my wife said that evening as we were retiring. "I'm not a fanatic about Women's Lib and I'm prepared to fulfill my wifely duties."

"That's very decent of you," I said. "But it really doesn't matter because I'm too bushed from serving."

## Rome Cancels Show at Forum

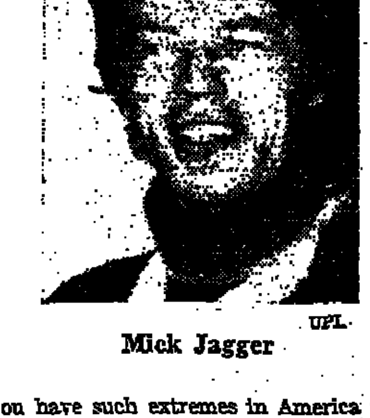
ROME, Aug. 31 (AP).—Because of perilous cracks in 2,000-year-old archways, Rome's famed "sound and light" show at the ancient Roman Forum has been suspended. Thousands of tourists have thus been robbed of seeing a summer spectacle considered a "must."

The cracked archways are in the Palace of Tiberius, which is very near the spectators' grandstand. On Friday experts deemed the cracks too dangerous to remain unrepaired and the show was suspended.

The palace was built in the year 2 B.C., greatly damaged in the fire of A.D.64, widely attributed to Nero, rebuilt by the Emperor Domitian and used by Cardinal Alessandro Farnese in 1550 as an aviary.

*". . . America is a vibrant society. You get all kinds of extremes. That's why people hate America, or love it . . ."*

# Apathy and Mick Jagger


UPI.

Mick Jagger

By John J. Meehan

LONDON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Mick Jagger thinks that rock artists and recording companies make too much money and today called for a major new system of record distribution that, in cooperation with musicians, would take music directly to people "on the streets."

Jagger said he and the Rolling Stones have cleared final hurdles and formed their own record company which he thinks is "honest" and can survive.

But, said Jagger, there is no way of distributing records now other than through current channels which accumulate big profits for established companies and stars. He attacked "the huge corporations that record companies have become, and their obviously political affiliations."

Jagger was speaking in his office a top three flights of splintered wooden stairs at 46A Maddox Street in central London.

A floppy straw hat on his head, wearing a semi-see-through blue shirt and pale blue slacks, Jagger's finger flicked the reporter's tape recorder, hummed a few notes to test level, announced "Rolling."

### Too Much Money

"There is no other way at the present time of distributing records than through the usual agencies," Mr. Jagger admitted. "I wish there was. I really do. There are several things that are sold on the streets in the United States of America which are sold reasonably efficiently. I wish that records could be sold on the streets, too. I think the artists make too much money. I think that the record company makes too much money. I don't like the huge corporations that record companies have become and their obviously political affiliations . . .

"I think what hangs a lot of American kids up is the fact that they go in and buy a record—you know?—which is part of their way of thinking, expresses an opinion as well as music to them, is part of their life style. The company which sells a million of these records makes $X million and donates a large amount of that to a right-wing organization, or spends $2 million developing some kind of new missile, electronic missile device. Well, I think quite rightly, the kids want to separate themselves from that kind of business.

"Right now, there's no way. Unfortunately, I don't think it's up to the musicians to think of the way. I think they should cooperate with people that do. After all, their first primary consideration is making music and they should stick to it. Otherwise, they're going to dissipate themselves too much."

Mr. Jagger's office is a barely decorated room, carpeted, with a kitchen type table and chairs and cushions tossed at random on the wooden wall banquette, a stereo record player and two corner speakers.

"You knows" pepper Jagger's conversation, attempts to catch, in the listener's instant reaction, the signal that discloses whether what has been said has been understood. He switches to what he considers the mission of young people in the world, to speak out on what they consider wrong in society.

"I feel we have to tell people. People aren't going to know what's wrong, you know. Young people are the people to tell people what's wrong with their country. They might not be able to change everything, but I feel that it has a lot to do with young people in America that made it so fashionable to talk about ecology. Young people really were the ones to first feel strongly about it. That's one of the things young people can do.

"They don't do it here. I'm one of them. I'm just as much to blame."

England, snapped Jagger, is in a state of total apathy, while the United States reflects a dynamic society.

"England's totally apathetic. That's why everything goes off peacefully. Nothing happens, man. I don't want any bloodbaths here, but America's a very vibrant society. You get all kinds of extremes. That's why people hate America, or love it, why things come out of it which are good and bad. That's not true here. You have such extremes in America that you're going to get clashes between them . . . America is more extreme and it's more vociferous and it's more violent and it's more physical and it's more explosive. And it has more ideas. It's faster. It's all those things. It's fantastically varied.

"In Europe, too, you have a vociferous platform. In Holland, you have a lot of responsibility in local government. They have their own organizations. I think it's good. I'm just disappointed it's so close and nobody here gives a damn. They just don't care. It's a shame.

"Here, you don't get peace. You get apathy.

### Stirring It Up

"It drives me crazy. I have a certain love for it because I was born here and I want to make it better if I can, but God knows how. I've not met many people who want to stir it up. We could do with stirring up. It's been too long now asleep."

Aside from World War II, England's last awakening came in the Victorian period when, Jagger says, energy channeled "in so many bad ways."

"We're still trying to recover from the problems of Victorian society, morally, economically, socially. We're still being visited by the sins of our grandfathers. Colonialism is why we have an immigration problem, we're going to have a color problem."

Recent British laws which much of the world sees as the workings of an enlightened political establishment—legalized abortion, liberalized divorce, approval of homosexuality between consenting adults—Jagger sees as further reflections of national apathy.

"Establishment in action? It's more apathy. Nobody cares about homosexuality anymore. When they don't care about it, then it's all right. It's not a real theory that abortion is all right or that homosexuality is perfectly valid or that drug taking is personal. They're only apathy."

# PEOPLE: *What Happened To Piéral*

Being a dwarf surely has its shortcomings. On the other hand, how many men of stature have been privy to the sublime ablutions of the late, luscious Martine Carol? Such were our thoughts once again upon viewing for the dozenth time on French TV that ineluctable scene from "Lucrèce Borgia" in which Piéral scampers unannounced into Miss Carol's marble bathing quarters and cuts loose a leer that would make Evil-Eye Fleegle look like Freddie Bartholomew.

Rarely privy ourselves to TV films post-dating the era of Martine the Magnificent, we were beginning to wonder, too, whatever happened to Piéral. It was with particular delight, then, that we learned from this week's Télé 7 Jours that the worthy little actor—né Pierre Aleyrangues—is alive, well, 46, a veteran now of 43 films, still very much in demand and as indomitable as ever.

"I was finally convinced at the age of 18," Piéral tells interviewer Patrick Lefort, "that I would never be taller than 4-foot-5, and I knew I had to choose. I would either withdraw into myself—and end up, no doubt, at the bottom of the Seine—or I would hold out my hand to others and try to live like everybody else." Ordained by his father to be an apprentice jeweler but "discovered" by Cocteau, Piéral became an actor instead and never looked back, developing a marvelous sense of humor along the way.

Asked by Lefort if he had any professional regrets, Piéral admitted that he was quite put out at being passed over for the starring role in "The Little World of Don Camillo."

What, then, of his personal life? "It's not always easy," confessed Piéral. "People will always make comments, I suppose. Mind you, it's never the good-looking people, but invariably the types scarcely more handsome than I, to put it charitably.

"Frankly, though, the insults don't bother me at all. They pass right over my head."

* * *

Also answered by the current Télé 7 Jours is one of the more arcane conundrums of our time: What has four crowns, six legs and a great pair of lungs? Answer: Gail Fisher, co-star of Mike Connors in the "Mannix" series, who, according to the weekly, "before turning to drama, won four beauty contests and was the first black student of Metuchen, N.J., High School to be elected a 'chairleader.'"


Piéral

* * *

ALERT: Policeman Pasquale di Falco, of Ladispoli, Italy, who, immediately upon learning that a number of villagers had become ill after visits to the local pastry shop, strode into the establishment and downed two cream puffs from the suspected batch. "They were exquisite," he reported from the hospital where he is being treated for food poisoning. LOCHING OUT: British engineer Bob Fletcher, 34, who shattered Brenda Sharratt's four-year-old record by a monstrous 17 1/2 hours in swimming the 24-mile-long Loch Ness in 14 hours 1 minute without so much as a nibble. WARNED: Reckless British motorists, of nettles in the lay-bys, by Jilly Cooper of the Sunday Times. Cautions Jilly: "Look before you leak." ROLLED OUT: The red (you should pardon the expression) carpet, for Marisol Malaret, of Puerto Rico, Miss Universe 1970, in New York City, home of a million Puerto Ricans, by Gov. Nelson A. Rockfeller, who personally paid $15,000 for a Waldorf luncheon for 1,500 as well as bands, entertainers and street-corner rallies in selected sections of the Bronx and East Harlem. Rocky is up for re-election this fall.

* * *

The People column welcomes contributions. Initials will not be considered; checks must be signed in full.

DICK RORABACK.

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| Wednesday | Executive Opportunities |
| Thursday | Real Estate<br>Business Opportunities |
| Friday | Education Directory<br>Automobile Market |
| Saturday | Executive Opportunities<br>Business Opportunities<br>Real Estate<br>Art Galleries<br>Collector's Guide<br>Auction Sales Advertising |

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